

MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW



Published Quarterly By

The State Historical Society of Missouri

COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI

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Floyd C. Shoemaker, Editor

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OUTSTANDING COLLECTIONS OPEN FOR INSPECTION

In addition to the largest depository of Missouri records in the world and its well-known library and reference facilities on Missouriiana, the State Historical Society of Missouri has four outstanding collections open for inspection in the Society's rooms in the University of Missouri library building in Columbia. All members of the Society and their friends and the general public are invited to see these collections when they are in Columbia:

THE GEORGE CALEB BINGHAM ART COLLECTION

The George Caleb Bingham Art Collection is headed by "Order No. 11" or "Martial Law," Missouri's most famous historical painting. Other Bingham paintings in the collection include portraits of James Shannon, John Woods Harris, and Vinnie Ream Hoxie, and two genre paintings called "Watching The Cargo" or "Lighter Relieving A Steamboat Aground" and "Scene on the Ohio."

THE DANIEL R. FITZPATRICK COLLECTION

The Daniel R. Fitzpatrick Collection of cartoon drawings for the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* includes 1,332 original sketches by the internationally famous editorial cartoonist. The cartoons cover the period from 1917 to 1945. They are mainly in the field of Missouriiana with a number relating to national and international affairs. The collection was given to the Society by Mr. Fitzpatrick.

THE J. CHRISTIAN BAY COLLECTION

The J. Christian Bay Collection, one of the rare selected libraries of Middle Western Americana in the United States, consists of more than 3,889 items of information fundamental in the history and literature in America's great "Middle Border." Named in honor of its creator, J. Christian Bay, the Bay Collection is housed in a special rare book room.

THE THOMAS HART BENTON GALLERY

The Thomas Hart Benton Gallery of historic art includes *The Year of Peril* series of paintings: eight historical canvasses of 1942, painted by the Missouri artist, Thomas Hart Benton. Another closely associated Benton painting, entitled "The Negro Soldier" and painted at the same time as *The Year of Peril* series, is also on display in the Benton Gallery.

OTHER ART COLLECTIONS

The Fred Geary Collection of woodcuts of Missouri, Louisiana, and New Mexico scenes; the Henry C. Thompson Collection of oil portraits of eminent Missourians; and the collection of Missouri primitive art on Missouri by Mrs. Walter Griffen, Augustus G. Beller, Cornella A. Kuemmel, and others, are also on display by the Society and are unusual in interest to spectators and in value to the cultural historian.

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
MUSEUMS AND MUSEUM COLLECTIONS IN MISSOURI OPEN TO THE PUBLIC. Directed by <i>Floyd C. Shoemaker</i> . Compiled by <i>Ruby Matson Robins</i> ..	1
"THIS WEEK IN MISSOURI HISTORY." By <i>Floyd C. Shoemaker</i>	26
THE PIONEER'S FIRST CORN CROP. By <i>Robert S. Withers</i>	39
THE MISSOURI READER: AMERICANS IN THE VALLEY. PART V. By <i>Ruby Matson Robins</i>	46
HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS	64
A Personal Message from the Secretary	64
Members Active in Increasing Society's Membership	65
New Members of the Historical Society	67
Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of the State of Missouri	72
Society Awarded Second Place for Progress and Achievements ...	72
Ninetieth Anniversary of the Battle of Athens	73
Attention! Teachers!	74
Back Issues of the Review Wanted	74
Graduate Theses Relating to Missouri	75
Activities of County Historical Societies	78
Anniversaries	81
Monuments and Memorials	83
Notes	85
Historical Publications	97
Obituaries	102
MISSOURI HISTORY NOT FOUND IN TEXTBOOKS	106

Contents

Illustrations

	<i>Page</i>
PART OF JACKSON TOWN. Cover design sketched by Charles Alexander LeSueur during a trip to Missouri in 1826. This sketch was photographed in 1938 by Charles E. Peterson, regional architect with National Park Service. See "The Missouri Reader: Americans in the Valley," edited by Ruby Matson Robins	46
KIRK MEMORIAL, NORTHEAST MISSOURI STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, KIRKSVILLE	3
MEXICO <i>Ledger</i> BUILDING, MEXICO	5
ROARING RIVER PARK MUSEUM, CASSVILLE	6
HARRY S. TRUMAN BIRTHPLACE, LAMAR	6
ST. JOSEPH MUSEUM, ST. JOSEPH	12
KENT LIBRARY, SOUTHEAST MISSOURI STATE COLLEGE, CAPE GIRARDEAU ..	13
BIG SPRING STATE PARK MUSEUM, VAN BUREN	14
JESSE JAMES BIRTHPLACE, NEAR KEARNEY	15
COLE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM, JEFFERSON CITY	17
MISSOURI STATE CAPITOL, JEFFERSON CITY	18
MONTAUK MILL, MONTAUK STATE PARK, LEBANON	19
MERAMEC STATE PARK MUSEUM, SULLIVAN	20
O'CONNOR'S WILSON'S CREEK MUSEUM, REPUBLIC	21
PEARSONS HALL, DRURY COLLEGE, SPRINGFIELD	22
SPRINGFIELD CITY HALL, SPRINGFIELD	22
"THIS WEEK IN MISSOURI HISTORY"	27
THE "ATLANTIC" SAILED FROM ST. LOUIS FOR A WORLD'S DISTANCE RECORD IN 1859	27
THE CHAUTAUQUA TENT WAS A SUMMER CULTURAL CENTER	29
THE STUMP SPEAKER OF 1853 MOUNTED A PLATFORM TO APPEAL FOR VOTES WHEREVER HE COULD DRAW A CROWD	31
THE CIRCUS, A WOODCUT BY MISSOURI ARTIST FRED GEARY	33
MOONSHININ'S A MAN'S GAME. CAN'T JEST ANY PUNKIN-ROLLER STICK IT	35
"ANTI'S" RODE LONG DISTANCES ACROSS ROUGH COUNTRY TRACKING DOWN HORSE THIEVES AND STOLEN MOUNTS	37
A JUMPING SHOVEL PLOW. SKETCH BY ROBERT S. WITHERS	40
VIEW OF A PART OF CAPE GIRARDEAU FROM THE SIDE OF ELLIS' TAVERN	50

MUSEUMS AND MUSEUM COLLECTIONS IN MISSOURI OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Directed by FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER¹

Compiled by RUBY M. ROBINS²

Missouri is as distinctive in the museum field in 1951 as she was in 1818 when William Clark opened his Indian Museum in St. Louis, the first museum west of the Mississippi and the nineteenth in the United States, for data from a recent survey by the State Historical Society shows Missouri to have over a hundred museums and museum collections open to the public. This data shows that Missouri has nationally outstanding museums, some housed in beautiful and impressive buildings, as well as small collections of great value. It also shows that Missouri employs such modern practices in the museum field as the establishment of historic house museums (houses of interest because of association with some person, event, or style of architecture, furnished in keeping with the period); the establishment of state park museums; the organization of exhibits or collections that can be manipulated or operated; and the offering of museum instructional service. Also typical of the up-to-date museum outlook is the fact that many of the museums and collections in the state are available to the public in the evening and on Sunday.

This compiled list of public and private museums and collections open to the public is for reference and study. The information included has been obtained from newspapers, magazines, books, museum publications, and letters. Over 900 letters were written in checking each of Missouri's 114 counties and the City of St. Louis for all possible museums or collections open to the public and in obtaining needed data. The City of St. Louis and 48 counties reported having museums or collections organized for public exhibition.

Museums and collections are listed geographically. There is no attempt to evaluate the institution or exhibit listed, but the following information is given: name and location; province or

¹FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER has been secretary and librarian of the Society and editor of the *Missouri Historical Review* since 1915.

²For vita see page 46.

field; general description; maintenance or financial control; and hours and price of admission, if charged.

In naming the province or field of the museum or collection, the general classification of art, history, historic house, science, industry, commercial company, or general is used; and the outstanding collections and features of the exhibit are named. The general information section includes the date the museum or collection was founded or organized; the names of the person, persons, groups, societies, institutions, or events responsible; a description of the museum building; and other pertinent details. Under the heading of maintenance, the financial backing of the museum or collection is indicated as support by tax (some museums and collections are supported in part by taxes and in part by a society, group, endowment, foundation, institution, or person); endowment; foundation; membership of a club, society, or institution; commercial company; or private individual.

Statistics, compiled from the listing of museums and collections in August, 1951, show that Missouri has 15 general museums and 9 general collections; 4 art museums and 6 art collections; 16 history museums, 16 historic house museums, 3 historic house replicas, 2 annual history exhibits, and 14 history collections; 4 science museums, 6 state park museums and 1 conservation center museum, and 7 science collections; 2 industry museums; 4 commercial company collections; 3 proposed museums; 4 museums under construction; and 4 museums in temporary storage. The largest number of museums and collections, as shown, fall in the field of history. The total of all history museums and collections including the history collections making up a part of the general museums and collections is 80.

Of the 109 museums and collections open to the public, 49 museums and 28 collections may be termed public in that they are either entirely supported by tax or in part by tax and part by foundation fund, endowment, or by a person, group, society, or institution devoted to some type of public service. Out of the 49 public museums there are 1 national, 1 state, 4 historical society, 17 school, college, and university, and 26 which may be termed as city, county, church, and state departmental museums. Out of the 28 collections there are 1 state collection (State Historical Society of Missouri), 4 historical society collections, 6 school and college

collections, and 17 which may be termed city, county, or church collections. There are 16 privately maintained museums, 4 collections maintained by commercial companies, and 12 privately maintained collections in the state open to the public.

The steady growth of museums and collections in the state is demonstrated by the fact that 10 were organized in the 1800s, 18 from 1900 to 1919, 22 from 1920 to 1929, 21 from 1930 to 1939, 32 from 1940 to 1949, and 6 in 1950 to 1951.

Other statistics of interest show that 31 of the public and 15 of the private museums are maintained in buildings of their own; 17 of the museums have an admission charge; 20 have evening hours; and 49 are open on Sunday.

In the following list only those counties reporting museums or collections open to the public are named.

ADAIR COUNTY

KIRKSVILLE

VIOLETTE MUSEUM. Kirk Memorial, Northeast Missouri State Teachers College.

Field and Collections: History collection includes over 4,000 catalogued items depicting mainly social and economic life of the people of northeast Missouri from 1850 to 1900.

General Description: Collection organized by Eugene M. Violette in the early 1900s as an aid to teaching. Museum, partially disbanded from 1924 to 1940, was reorganized and officially named the Violette Museum in 1940. Opened in present quarters, where the display is arranged in four rooms, in 1942.

Maintained by: Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, State of Missouri.

Admission: Free. 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. when school is in session.



Kirk Memorial

ANDREW COUNTY

SAVANNAH

UNNAMED COLLECTION. Savannah Public Library.

Field and Collections: General collection (science-art) includes Indian artifacts collected in the vicinity of Amazonia, Missouri, and art objects of Chinese workmanship and material.

General Description: Science collection, made by the Rev. Mr. Burckett, was placed on display in 1930. Chinese art objects were sent to the library from 1924 to 1929 by the Rev. and Mrs. C. W. Richardson, Methodist missionaries to China.

Maintained by: Savannah Public Library. Art collection is the property of Mrs. C. W. Richardson; science collection is owned by the library.

Admission: Free. 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. Monday through Friday.

ATCHISON COUNTY

ROCK PORT

UNNAMED COLLECTION. 308 Market Street.

Field and Collections: History collection of 35 firearms, some associated with events in local history.

General Description: Private collection on public display begun by George I. Beasing in the 1930s.

Maintained by: George I. Beasing.

Admission: Free. Open on request.

AUDRAIN COUNTY

MEXICO

AUDRAIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY COLLECTION. Items in storage.

Field and Collections: History collection includes relics associated with the career of Tom Bass (famous Negro horse trainer), and relics from Hardin College and the old Audrain County Court-house.

General Description: Collection was organized by the Audrain County Historical Society when it was founded in 1939. Items,

formerly on exhibit in old courthouse, now in storage, will be on display in new courthouse to be complete in 1951.

Maintained by: Audrain County Historical Society.

Admission: Not now on display.

UNNAMED COLLECTION AND PICTURE OF THE WEEK. Basement and reading room of Mexico Public Library.

Field and Collections: General collection (science-history-art) includes Indian artifacts, stones, old coins, and special display pictures, changing weekly, the work of various modern artists.

General Description: The unnamed collection, made by J. F. Llewellyn, was given to the library about 1914. The *Mexico Ledger* instituted the "Picture of the Week" series in January, 1951. The pictures are from the collection of L. M. White, editor of the *Ledger*. First picture shown was an original signed lithograph by Thomas Hart Benton.

Maintained by: Mexico Public Library, and L. M. White of the *Mexico Ledger*.

Admission: Free. 1 p. m. to 6 p. m. Monday through Saturday.

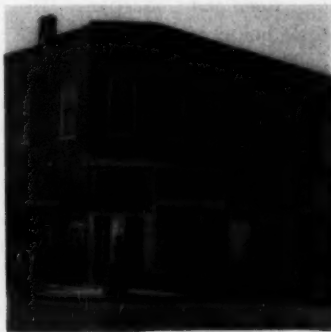
L. MITCHELL WHITE COLLECTION. *Mexico Ledger* Office.

Field and Collections: General collection (art-history) includes original cartoons and comics; 160 original Currier and Ives prints; historical pictures having to do with the saddle horse industry in Mexico, Missouri; and other items. Cartoons and horse pictures on display at all times. Remainder of collection on exhibit periodically and on special occasions.

General Description: Private collection on public display begun by L. M. White in 1930.

Maintained by: L. M. White.

Admission: Free. Daily when the *Mexico Ledger* building is open.



Stan Lipczynski Photo

Mexico Ledger Building

BARRY COUNTY

CASSVILLE

ROARING RIVER STATE PARK MUESUM. Museum building south of Roaring River State Park Main Lodge.



Roaring River Park Museum

Field and Collections: Science collection includes fauna and flora of the area.

General Description: Temporary exhibit set up from 1939 to 1942; disbanded from 1942 to 1949. Museum open in its own building in 1949. Park naturalist in charge.

Maintained by: State Park Board, State of Missouri.

Admission: Free. 8 a. m. to 6:30 p. m. daily June 1 through September 6.

BARTON COUNTY

LAMAR

Proposed Museum: "Harry S. Truman Museum." Possibly intended for his birthplace in Lamar.

Field and Collections: Historic house museum, birthplace of President Harry S. Truman. Collection planned to include historical material associated with his career.

General Description: The senate of the state legislature perfected a bill in February, 1949, authorizing "the acquisition of a site for the Harry S. Truman museum, the construction of such museum and providing for the receipt and custody of the historical material acquired." In June, 1949, the



Courtesy Lamar Democrat

Harry S. Truman Birthplace

house perfected a bill "authorizing the State of Missouri to acquire the birthplace of Harry S. Truman and designating the State Park Board to maintain such property as a historical site." Both bills were referred to committee and the 65th General Assembly adjourned without passing either bill. No further legislation has been proposed as yet.

Maintained by: Agency not determined.

Admission: Museum not yet established.

BOONE COUNTY

COLUMBIA

BIBLE COLLEGE MUSEUM. Lowry Hall, 9th and Lowry streets.

Field and Collections: History collection includes articles representing different cultures and religions of the world, specializing in Palestinian artifacts.

General Description: Museum organized by Dean G. D. Edwards about 1920.

Maintained by: The Bible College, an interdenominational institution supported by donations and endowment.

Admission: Free. Open on request.

CHRISTIAN COLLEGE MUSEUM. Room 18, St. Clair Hall.

Field and Collections: History collection of items pertaining to student life and history of the college includes early school uniforms, many pictures, early text books, bulletins, and related objects. The museum has on loan a collection of Vinnie Ream Hoxie (Christian College student, sculptress, creator of Lincoln statue in the Capitol and of Farragut group in Farragut Circle, Washington, D. C.) material.

General Description: Museum organized in 1951, Christian College centennial year, as a result of investigation being done for a book on history of the college. Exhibit set up by a museum committee composed of faculty and alumnae.

Maintained by: Christian College.

Admission: Free. Open on request Monday through Friday from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and 9 a. m. to noon Saturday. Open other times by appointment.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI COLLECTIONS. State Historical Society Library and Gallery, University of Missouri General Library building.

Field and Collections: Art collection includes: the George Caleb Bingham Collection consisting of "Order No. 11," "Watching the Cargo," "Scene on the Ohio," "Vinnie Ream Hoxie," "John Woods Harris," "James Shannon," "James S. Rollins," "Thomas Jefferson," and a number of original steel engravings and lithographs; the Fitzpatrick Gallery consisting of 1,332 original cartoons by Daniel R. Fitzpatrick made for the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, 1917 to 1945; the Benton Gallery consisting of "The Negro Soldier," and *The Year of Peril* series of propaganda World War II paintings by Thomas Hart Benton; and a miscellaneous art collection including Augustus G. Beller's "View of Weston," Cornelia A. Kuemmel's "Glasgow," Domenico's "Battle of Lexington, Missouri." Also a collection of wood engravings by the Missouri artist, Fred Geary; a series of prominent early day Missourians painted by Henry C. Thompson; and three paintings, by Mrs. Walter Griffen, of Hannibal landmarks, "Old Bay Mill," "The Home of Tom Sawyer" (the Mark Twain boyhood home before restoration), and "The Home of Huck Finn" (the Huck Finn home before any part was torn down).

General Description: Bingham Collection, which dates from about 1915, acquired through gift and purchase. Fitzpatrick Collection given to the Society in 1945 by Daniel R. Fitzpatrick. "The Negro Soldier" given in 1944 by Thomas Hart Benton. *The Year of Peril* series given by Abbott Laboratories in 1944. Miscellaneous art collection dating from the 1920s acquired by purchase and gift.

Maintained by: The State Historical Society of Missouri, State of Missouri.

Admission: Free. 8 a. m. to noon; 1:25 p. m. to 5 p. m. Monday through Friday; 8 a. m. to noon Saturday.

STEPHENS COLLEGE ART GALLERIES. Stephens Art Center.

Field and Collections: Art collection of instructional art exhibits includes various types of student and professional work. Also special exhibits by arrangement with several eastern galleries.

General Description: Galleries begun by the Art Department in 1948 to display student work and loan exhibits.

Maintained by: Stephens College.

Admission: Free. 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Monday through Friday; 8 a. m. to noon Saturday when school is in session.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI MUSEUMS AND COLLECTIONS. General museum collection (science-history-art) maintained by the university through its various schools, colleges, and departments. Admission is free. Hours are generally 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Monday through Friday; 8 a. m. to noon Saturday:

Art Department: Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney "Missouri Heart of the Nation" Art Collection. First and second floors of Jesse Hall. Ninety-nine paintings of Missouri scenes by fourteen contemporary artists. Collection made by Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney Company of St. Louis. Presented to the University of Missouri in 1950.

Botany Department: University of Missouri Herbarium. 208 Lefevre Hall. Approximately 50,000 specimens of plants, pressed, mounted, and labeled. Organized by the Botany Department in 1885. (Open on arrangement.)

Civil Engineering Department: Collection of recent civil engineering equipment. Engineering Building. Displays maintained since 1930. (Open house each year on St. Patrick's Day.)

Classical Languages and Archaeology Department: Museum of Classical Art and Archaeology. Third floor of Jesse Hall. Plaster of Paris casts of Greek and Roman sculpture, full size of originals. Museum opened under the direction of Professor John Pickard about 1895. (Closed temporarily—display space being used for classrooms.)

College of Arts and Science: Art Gallery. 210 Jesse Hall. Exhibits of paintings, drawings, graphic arts, designs, ceramics, and industrial arts. Work on display is student, faculty, and loan material. Exhibits are changed periodically on a continuous schedule. Opened in 1938 by Art Department.

Entomology Department: Department of Entomology Insect Collection. Whitten Hall and basement of Gwynn Hall. Working collection includes representatives of all orders of insects. General collection begun by the department about 1850, includes the Rowley Butterfly and Moth Collection bought in 1935; and the Bock Beetle Collection, a gift of Dr. George W. Bock in 1942. The Bock Beetle Collection, one of the half-dozen most complete in the United States, is not on public display.

Geology Department: Mineral and Fossil Collection. Swallow Hall. Exhibit includes the W. A. Tarr Memorial Mineral Collection. Also on display is a plaster of Paris relief map of Missouri from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904. Display arranged by students in 1940.

Home Economics Department: Doll Collection. Gwynn Hall. Dolls representing historical figures dressed in various period styles on display. Organized by classes in the history of costume about 1925.

Pathology Department: Gross Material Museum. McAlester Hall. 2,500 specimens of surgical, autopsy, and experimental materials of various tissues and organs and diseases of man, and to some extent of domestic animals, as used in teaching. Collected by the department since 1922. (Open to special groups by appointment.)

School of Journalism: Journalism Historical Museum. Tower between Jay H. Neff and Walter Williams halls. Old presses, news books, and newspapers on display in present quarters since 1937. Museum maintained by Ernest McClary Todd (Journalism graduate, died 1921) Memorial Fund, established in 1948.

Sociology and Anthropology Department: Museum of Anthropology. Basement of Switzler Hall. Ethnographic and archaeological specimens from the world; primary emphasis on North American ethnography and Missouri archaeology including displays of materials from Indian mounds and a reconstruction of the Hopewell burial grounds near Macon, Missouri. First collection and exhibits were established about 1915. Present museum is the work of Carl H. Chapman. Art work by Eleanor Chapman. (Hours to be arranged.)

University of Missouri Library: Art Collection. First and second floor halls, General Library building. Framed, preliminary sketches of scenes and incidents of Missouri history used in decoration of the capitol, Jefferson City, Missouri. Presented to the university by the Capitol Decoration Commission about 1925. (Library open to 6 p. m. Saturday and 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. Sunday.)

Veterinary Pathology Department: Veterinary Pathology Museum. 204 Connaway Hall. Pathological specimens of various diseases of domestic animals. Started in 1947 by Dr. Cecil Elder and staff members. (9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Monday through Friday.)

Zoology Department: University of Missouri Vertebrate Museum. Stephens Hall. Display of mounted fish, birds, and mammals. Collection begun by Rudolf Bennitt about 1938. (Open by arrangement.)

(Trophy cases are maintained by the Athletic Department, Brewer Field House; the College of Agriculture Block and Bridle Club, Mumford Hall; the Dairy Husbandry Department, Eckles Hall; and the Poultry Husbandry Department, Poultry Husbandry building.)

BUCHANAN COUNTY

ST. JOSEPH

JESSE JAMES HOUSE OR MUSEUM. Junction of U. S. Highways 71 and 169.

Field and Collections: Historic house museum in which Jesse James was killed. On display are pictures, printed matter, guns, and relics connected with Jesse James; also pioneer articles relating to the history of St. Joseph.

General Description: The Jesse James house was originally bought from the City of St. Joseph by Walter Meierhoffer in 1939, who moved it from 1318 Lafayette Street to the present location and set up a museum. In 1946 it was bought by the Jesse James Enterprises (G. A. Miller, R. G. Miller, and Glenn A. Miller).

Maintained by: Jesse James Enterprises.

Admission: Charge of 25¢. 8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily.

PONY EXPRESS STABLES AND MUSEUM. Across from Patee Park, 9th and Penn streets.

Field and Collections: History collection to include dioramas, murals, relics of Pony Express days, and items associated with the history of the stables.

General Description: In 1948 the St. Joseph Chamber of Commerce bought the "Pony Express Stables," and in 1950 presented the property to M. Karl Goetz, president of the Goetz Pony Express Foundation, endowed by the Goetz family and the M. K. Goetz Brewing Company. Purpose of the foundation is to restore and rebuild the present brick stables to commemorate the days of the Pony Express and to serve in part as a museum.

Maintained by: Goetz Pony Express Foundation.

Admission: Museum and stables under reconstruction.

ST. JOSEPH MUSEUM. Museum building, 11th and Charles streets.

Field and Collections: General collection (history-science-art) includes the Harry L. George American Indian and Eskimo Collection of over 3,000 items; the Kenyon V. Painter, Jr., and Mrs. Alyson Painter Morton Collection of over 4,000 specimens of natural history; and displays of local art and other exhibits.



St. Joseph Museum

Walter Daffron Photo

General Description: Museum founded by Miss Orrel Marie Andrews and the St. Joseph Junior College and the Natural Science Club in 1927. Present quarters acquired in 1948 when W. L. Goetz and the M. K. Goetz Brewing Company donated \$35,000 to buy the old Tootle home on condition that other citizens raise another \$35,000 which they did. Also the Buchanan County Historical Society, whose collections are housed in the museum, has contributed to the growth of the institution. Among the services provided by the museum are classes for children, adult art courses, museum clubs, Saturday programs for children, a reference library, a quarterly publication, *The Museum Graphic*, and others.

Maintained by: City of St. Joseph.

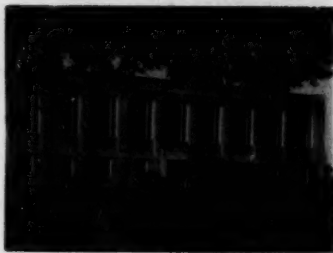
Admission: Free. 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. Tuesday through Friday; 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. Sunday; closed Monday.

CAPE GIRARDEAU COUNTY

CAPE GIRARDEAU

SOUTHEAST MISSOURI STATE COLLEGE MUSEUMS. Museum in Kent Library.

Field and Collections: General Collection (science-history-art) includes the Beckwith Indian Collection of pottery, stone implements, and related material pertaining to the life of the Indians of the Cape Girardeau area; the Chatham Collection of Firearms dating from the Civil War; the Duckworth Collection of geological, paleontological, and conchological specimens; the Houck Collection of Statuary (in Statuary Hall, main floor of Academic Hall; a part of the German educational exhibits at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, made by August Gerber, Cologne, Germany; the Nora Naeter Collection of Fans from various European countries; the Theodore Stanley Collection of Basketry from various countries of the world, including types of early Japanese weaving; and a miscellaneous collection of varied items given to the college from time to time.



Kent Library

General Description: The Beckwith Collection compiled by Thomas Beckwith was given to the college in 1913; the Chatham Collection of Firearms collected by A. T. Chatham was given in 1916; the Duckworth Collection made by A. S. Duckworth (curator of the museums) was given in 1926; the Houck Collection of Statuary was given in 1904 by Louis Houck; the Nora Naeter Collection of Fans was given by her family in 1941; and the Theodore Stanley Collection of Basketry made by Theodore Stanley was given in 1921.

Maintained by: Southeast Missouri State College, State of Missouri.

Admission: Free. 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Monday through Friday; 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturday.

CARTER COUNTY



Big Spring State Park Museum

VAN BUREN

BIG SPRING STATE PARK MUSEUM. Near Main Lodge, Big Spring State Park.

Field and Collections: Science collection includes snakes, birds, small animals, and samples of types of wood.

General Description: Museum opened in 1938 was closed during World War II and reopened in 1947. Naturalist in charge.

Maintained by: State Park Board, State of Missouri.

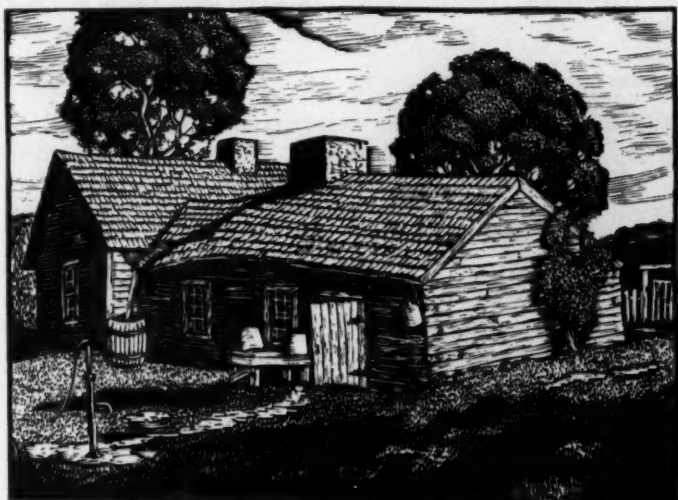
Admission: Free. 8 a. m. to 6:30 p. m. daily June 1 through September 6.

CLAY COUNTY

KEARNEY

ROBERT JAMES FARM. Three miles northeast of Kearney, on gravel road off State Highway 92.

Field and Collections: Historic house museum where Jesse James was born in 1847. On display are mementos of the James brothers and of their relatives.



Fred Geary Woodcut, State Historical Society of Missouri

Jesse James Birthplace

General Description: The front part of T-shaped white, frame house (not shown in picture) was added in 1893 by Frank James; log ell at rear, dating from about 1822, was bought by the Rev. Robert James in 1845, and has been occupied by the James family since that time. Now owned and occupied by Robert J. James, son of Frank, who has operated a museum here since 1925.

Maintained by: Robert J. James.

Admission: Charge of 50¢. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily during summer months, definite dates not given.

WATKINS FARM (Watkins Woolen Mill Museum). Seven miles northeast of Kearney, on gravel road off State Highway 92.

Field and Collections: Historic building museum. Display includes mill machinery, including cloth-making machinery patented in 1853, and relics of pioneer days.

General Description: Mill built by Walter L. Watkins in 1861, in use until 1895. Opened as a museum by Spencer Watkins in 1938. Now owned and operated as a museum by Henry Frass.

Maintained by: Henry Frass.

Admission: Charge of \$1.00. Generally open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily.

LIBERTY

CLAY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY LITTLE MUSEUM. Glass case in Frank Hughes Memorial Library, 210 East Franklin Street.

Field and Collections: History collection includes Indian artifacts, pioneer relics, and printed matter all relating to Clay County. Special loan collection displayed from time to time.

General Description: Museum established in 1946 by Ethel Massie Withers, founder of the Clay County Historical Society in 1934. Glass case provided by the Clay County Historical Society.

Maintained by: The Clay County, Missouri, Historical Society.

Admission: Free. 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. Monday through Friday; 7:30 p. m. to 9 p. m. Monday and Friday.

WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE MUSEUM. Marston Hall.

Field and Collections: General collection (science-history) includes the Thomas W. Allen Collection of Fossils being nearly a complete set of specimens of fish, frogs, and reptiles of Clay County; a representative collection of mounted birds of Clay County and a herbarium of over 9,000 specimens of mosses including the largest existing collection of Missouri mosses. Also three cases of items related to local history and five cases of items from the mission fields.

General Description: Museum founded in late 1800's by the science faculty. Moss display is private collection of L. J. Gier, curator of the museum since 1941.

Maintained by: Biology Department, William Jewell College.

Admission: Free. 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. during school term and by special arrangement.

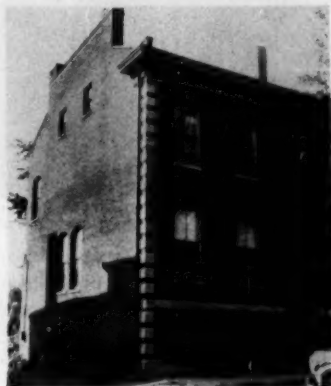
COLE COUNTY

JEFFERSON CITY

COLE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM. Madison Street, across from the Governor's Mansion.

Field and Collections: History collection includes furniture and related items of historic interest owned, at one time, by Missourians particularly in Cole and adjoining counties. Also items associated with the families of Missouri's governors including the inaugural gowns of the wives of the governors. This display also includes a gown worn by Bess Wallace Truman.

General Description: museum is a project of the Cole County Historical Society, founded in 1941 by Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hobbs. Museum fund was raised by popular subscription, the late George Hope, Jr., making the first donation in 1944. The historic B. Gratz Brown (governor of Missouri 1871 to 1873) building bought by the society for the museum in 1946. Museum opened in 1948.



Filmcraft Studio

B. Gratz Brown House

Maintained by: Cole County Historical Society.

Admission: Charge of 25¢. 1 p. m. to 4 p. m. Monday through Saturday, and by special arrangement.

MISSOURI RESOURCES MUSEUM AND SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MEMORIAL HALL. Central section first and second floors, State Capitol. (Only first floor in use.)

Field and Collections: General museum (science-history-art) includes displays of organic, inorganic, and industrial resources of Missouri and displays showing the historic chronology and artifacts of Missouri. Interior decoration of the capitol includes pendentive, lunette, and panel murals relating to the history and progress of Missouri. Many artists are represented including Robert I. Aitken,



Massie, Missouri Div. of Resources
and Development

Missouri State Capitol

O. E. Berninghaus, Frank Brangwyn, Fred C. Carpenter, E. L. Blumenschein, E. Irving Couse, W. Herbert Dunton, James Earle Frazer, Victor Higgins, Charles Rinschede, Walter Ufer, Charles Hoffbauer, Gari Melchers, and Richard E. Miller. A painting of the U. S. S. *Missouri* by William A. Knox is in the House chamber. Outstanding are the Thomas Hart Benton murals (completed in 1936) depicting life in Missouri, in the House lounge.

General Description: Space for the museum was provided in the plans for the present State Capitol, and a museum com-

mission was created in 1921. In 1923 the museum was transferred to the supervision of the Permanent Seat of Government. The museum is now under the Division of Resources and Development created in 1943.

Maintained by: The State of Missouri.

Admission: Free. 8:30 a. m. to 4:45 p. m. daily.

DENT COUNTY

SALEM

Proposed Museum: "Montauk Mill Museum." Montauk State Park.

Field and Collections: General collection (history-science) to include old grist mill machinery, some flour mill machinery, and other items as well as a display of wildlife of the area.

General Description: Montauk Mill, an old grist and flour mill on the Current River, located in Montauk village is now within the park boundaries. The mill was built in 1885 by Tom Hickman, and it has been open to the public as an unorganized museum since the

1930s. Plans are to restore the grist mill and to operate it with water power. The old flour mill machinery is in bad repair with many parts missing and will not be restored. A small space in the mill will be allotted to the wildlife display.

Maintained by: State Park Board, State of Missouri.

Admission: Plans are to open the museum in June, 1952.



Montauk Mill

DUNKLIN COUNTY

MALDEN

MALDEN BRANCH LIBRARY HISTORICAL RELICS LOAN COLLECTION. Main circulation room, Malden Branch Library.

Field and Collections: History collection includes items relating to World War II and to local history; mainly, old branding irons and Indian relics.

General Description: Collection begun by Mrs. Elsie Byrd, Malden librarian, at close of World War II, when patrons brought in various items for display.

Maintained by: Items in collection on loan. Display cared for by librarian.

Admission: Free. 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. Monday through Saturday.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

SULLIVAN

MERAMEC STATE PARK MUSEUM. Near main office, Meramec State Park.

Field and Collections: Science collection and zoo. Naturalist in charge.



Meramec State Park Museum

General Description: Museum formerly maintained on a permanent basis by George T. Moore, Conservation Commission naturalist, has been operated on a seasonal basis since 1948.

Maintained by: State Park Board, State of Missouri.

Admission: Free. 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. June 10 through September 10.

WASHINGTON

UNNAMED COLLECTION, Main aisle, Washington Public Library.

Field and Collections: History collection includes Indian relics, relics from three wars, various curios, and items related to local history.

General Description: Miss Paula Hoffman, librarian, organized the collection in 1939.

Maintained by: Washington Public Library.

Admission: Free. 10 a. m. to noon; 3 p. m. to 5:30 p. m.; 7 p. m. to 8:30 p. m. Monday through Saturday.

GENTRY COUNTY

STANBERRY

KARR MUSEUM. Small building on lawn, 118 North Elm Street.

Field and Collections: History collection includes over ninety firearms, Indian relics, and pioneer items.

General Description: Private collection on public display begun by W. H. Karr about 1925. A number of pioneer items are from Karr family who immigrated to Missouri from Indiana.

Maintained by: W. H. Karr.

Admission: Free. 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sunday, other times by appointment.

GREENE COUNTY

REPUBLIC

O'CONNOR'S WILSON'S CREEK MUSEUM. Upper floor of barn-like building on farm adjacent to Wilson's Creek Foundation (Memorial Battlefield).

Field and Collections: History collection includes Civil War relics from Wilson's Creek Battlefield, scene of defeat of Federal forces and death of Union officer, General Nathaniel Lyon, August, 1861; and relics from scene of Major Charles Zagonyi's charge which retook Springfield for the Union, October, 1861. Also about 200 guns dating from 1795 to 1917, one being Levi Morrill's (Uncle Ike in Harold Bell Wright's *Shepherd of the Hills*) gun. Documents and letters relating to Wilson's Creek and Springfield are on display including letters by Mary Phelps Montgomery (daughter of Missouri Governor John S. Phelps), some containing data on General Lyon.



O'Connor's Wilson's Creek Museum

General Description: Collection begun in early 1900s by Dick O'Connor. Museum formerly known as O'Connor's Museum was located at 823 New Street, Springfield, Missouri. Moved to present location November, 1950, where museum occupies upper floor of a barn and will probably be enlarged to include the first floor.

Maintained by: Mr. and Mrs. Dick O'Connor.

Admission: Charge of 25¢ except to school groups and Boy and Girl Scouts. 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily; other times on request.

SPRINGFIELD

EDWARD M. SHEPARD MUSEUM, DRURY COLLEGE. Second floor Pearsons Hall.

Field and Collections: Science collection includes a biology section consisting of a cabinet of zoology, a set of marine invertebrates,



E. M. Flansburg Photo

Pearsons Hall

lections of Sanborn Tenny, Williams College.

General Description: Private collection of Edward M. Shepard, brought to the college in 1878, formed the nucleus of the museum which was given his name in 1904 when he donated his interests in the collection to the college. Most of the additions to the museum were made through his efforts.

Maintained by: Drury College.

Admission: Free. 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Monday through Saturday.

SPRINGFIELD ART MUSEUM. First floor City Hall, 870 Boonville Avenue.

Field and Collections: Art collection includes representative regional and modern American work as well as other types of art. On display are paintings, etchings, art objects, and historical material: also loan exhibitions and annual exhibitions of the work of artists of Missouri and neighboring states.

General Description: Museum organized as Art Study Club in 1926 under Miss Deborah D. Weisel, head of the Art Department, Southwest

entomological specimens, anthropological collections, and a herbarium of 25,000 mounted specimens of foreign and American plants. Also a section of flora of Greene County, Missouri, classified and labeled by Joseph W. Blankenship; and a geology section consisting of a cabinet of copper ores from the Lake Superior region made by T. U. Flanner; and the private mineralogical and geological col-



Courtesy Cain Printing Co.

Springfield City Hall

Missouri State College. Incorporated as the Springfield Art Museum in 1928 and established in the City Hall in 1937, the museum was supported by membership and benefits until a tax levy was granted in 1946. The museum and its physical properties were conveyed to the City of Springfield in 1947 by the Incorporated Art Museum, now the Southwest Missouri Museum Associates. Among services provided by the museum are studio classes for children, adult courses, loan exhibit service, a reference library, quarterly and monthly publications, and others.

Maintained by: City of Springfield.

Admission: Free. 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Monday through Saturday; 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. Sunday; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Tuesday and Thursday.

GRUNDY COUNTY

TRENTON

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S MUSEUM COLLECTION. Jewitt-Norris Library.

Field and Collections: General collection (history-science) includes pioneer household articles, old books, newspapers, and legal documents. Special attempt is made to locate items pertinent to Grundy County. Also on display is a science corner consisting of Indian artifacts, rocks, shells, and mounted birds. Special attempt is made to illustrate science work presented in elementary schools. Space is provided for display of private loan collections.

General Description: Museum was opened in 1948 as a project of the Trenton, Missouri, branch of the American Association of University Women's education committee. Museum is supported by the community.

Maintained by: A. A. U. W., Trenton, Missouri.

Admission: Free. Noon to 6 p. m. Monday through Saturday.

HENRY COUNTY

CLINTON

BAIRD COLLEGE MEMORIAL COLLECTION. (Courtenay Thomas Collection.) Second floor Henry County Courthouse.

Field and Collections: Art collection includes over 100 souvenirs and objects of art. On display are Japanese prints, antique altarpieces, and a number of paintings.

General Description: Collection was given in 1949 to the city of Clinton by Mrs. Courtenay Thomas (Madame Vera Courtenay, prima donna; one time member of Metropolitan Opera Company), in memory of her studies at Baird College, a girls' school which operated in Clinton from 1885 to 1900, and in memory of her friends in Clinton, where she grew up. Mrs. Thomas has also given to the Clinton Library Commission a collection of jewelry to be sold to add to the library building fund. Plans are to display the Baird College Memorial Collection in the new library when it is completed.

Maintained by: City of Clinton.

Admission: Free. 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Monday through Friday; 9 a. m. to noon Saturday.

HICKORY COUNTY

HERMITAGE

HICKORY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, YE GOOD OLD DAYS. Display Booth, Hickory County Fair Grounds.

Field and Collections: History collection includes photographs related to the history of Hermitage and Hickory County, old books, newspapers, records, and pioneer household objects.

General Description: "Ye Good Old Days" history collection exhibit is an annual display at the Hickory County Fair. Exhibit first organized in 1949 under the direction of the Rev. E. T. Sechler with the help of members of the Hickory County Historical Society.

Maintained by: Hickory County Historical Society.

Admission: Free. Dates of the fair are announced in April.

HOWARD COUNTY

FAYETTE

FAYETTE PUBLIC LIBRARY COLLECTION. Fayette Carnegie Public Library.

Field and Collections: General collection (history-art) includes the Collier Collection of Civil War Firearms consisting of 18 Springfield rifles, other rare firearms, and the personal army equipment of Jordan Collier, Union soldier and Fayette settler; and an Indian handicraft collection of 40 articles consisting of beadwork, carved pipes, and related items.

General Description: Civil War firearms collection made by Jordan Collier who also fixed a display of his personal army equipment in a doorless glass case and gave it, along with the firearms, to the library around 1914. Indian craft collection consists of objects given by students and others to Miss Mattie Jones (native of Howard County), who taught in a government Indian school at Frandreau, South Dakota, for 22 years. Collection was bought at auction by a member of the library board, and placed on display in 1937.

Maintained by: General library fund.

Admission: Free. 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. Monday through Saturday; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Monday through Saturday.

STEPHENS MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, CENTRAL COLLEGE.
Third floor Science Hall.

Field and Collections: Science collection includes the Kilpatrick Mineral Collection of over 18,000 labeled specimens, principally minerals and fossils from nearly every state in the Union; the Johnson Archaeological Collection of 5,000 specimens; and a bird collection, with many from Missouri. Also a miscellaneous local history collection which includes the tombstones of Daniel and Rebecca Boone.

General Description: Museum began with the college in 1855. Named in 1896 in honor of Lon V. Stephens for his service in developing the college science department.

Maintained by: Central College.

Admission: Free. Open on request to Dr. Walter Brown, Curator.

This is the first of a series of three articles. The second part will be published in January and the third part in April. Information on museums and collections received after August 1, 1951, will be included in an addendum to part three.

"THIS WEEK IN MISSOURI HISTORY"

BY FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER*

The six "This Week In Missouri History" articles presented here have received state-wide newspaper publication during the past three months.

The Society's "This Week" historical sketches have been favorites with Missouri newspaper readers for more than a quarter of a century. Now the attractive new illustrations add such unusual interest that we are printing the articles in the *Review*.

Under my editorship, Miss Jean Brand, research associate, wrote the articles on balloonists, Chautauqua, stump speakers, circuses, and the Anti-Horse Thief Association. Franklin N. Heck wrote on moonshiners.

Appropriate illustrations came from a variety of sources. The picture of the "Atlantic" balloon appeared in an 1859 *Harper's Weekly*. Miss Brand made an ink drawing from the cover of an old program to illustrate the Chautauqua article. An engraving of George Caleb Bingham's famous painting, "Stump Speaking," illustrates the article on early political candidates, and the circus picture is from the Society's collection of woodcuts by another Missouri artist, Fred Geary. The moonshiner's still is from a modern book, while the posse on horseback was pictured in a rare edition of the *Life, Times, and Treacherous Death of Jesse James*.

References accompany each article for those who may wish to read further.

*FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER since 1915 has been secretary and librarian of the Society and editor of the *Missouri Historical Review*.

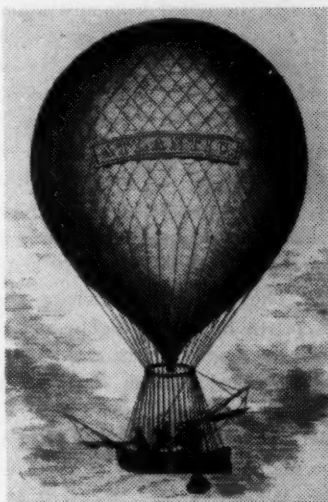


**BALLOONISTS STARRED IN MISSOURI'S
FIRST AIR SHOWS**

Released July 5, 1951

Thousands of people waited in hushed expectancy at the Mexico, Missouri, fairgrounds the afternoon of the Fourth of July, 1868. Professors Redmond and Yard, famed aeronauts, were putting finishing touches on the great billowing balloon that tugged at its anchor ropes above the crowd.

At 4 o'clock Professor Yard climbed into the gondola, the ropes were freed, and the airship soared upward at nearly a mile a minute. Suddenly there were horrified screams of "Fire!" Flames had burst from the side of the rapidly rising balloon. A mile above the Audrain County landscape, the balloon partially collapsed and began to fall at great speed, with its occupant struggling frantically with ropes and ballast. A number of spectators swooned, some let go their holds in trees



**The "Atlantic" Sailed From St.
Louis For A World's Distance
Record In 1859.**

and toppled to the ground, while others rushed to roofs for a better view. The balloon landed in the top of a pin oak outside of town and was entirely consumed in flame, but—praise went up from a thousand hearts—the famed professor was saved.

Such were the thrills and hazards of early adventures into the atmosphere. On that same day in 1868, however, Professor J. H. Steiner made a more routine ascent from Kansas City, landing uneventfully in a wheat field near Parkville.

As early as 1841 a Mr. Hobart had made an ascent in "a balloon of mammoth dimensions" at St. Louis. From Carr Place in that city in 1857-58 a French aeronaut named Godard gave a number of balloon exhibitions with his wife and son. The boy would come down with a parachute while his mother or father continued the balloon journey. Monsieur Godard never had an accident, but he traveled no great distances.

Perhaps the most famous balloon flight ever made from Missouri was by the noted balloonist John Wise in his hydrogen-filled craft, the "Atlantic." With a crew of three men, he ascended at St. Louis the evening of July 1, 1859, "before an immense concourse of people" and landed a little over nineteen hours later at Henderson, New York, 1120 miles away. The "Atlantic" crossed Lake Erie and was caught in a gale over Lake Ontario, but established a world's distance record for balloons that stood for forty-one years.

Many Missourians today remember seeing the balloon ascensions which were featured attractions at county fairs and Fourth of July celebrations throughout the state at the turn of the century.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904 offered \$150,000 in prizes for aerial flights and exhibitions, but because of various mishaps most of the contests never materialized. In 1907 the International Balloon Race, the first of its kind ever held in this country, started from St. Louis. Entrants from Germany, France, and Belgium set off from Forest Park before an audience of 100,000 people.

When war was declared in 1917 St. Louisans organized the Missouri Aeronautical Society, which developed 340 balloon pilots, and the first army balloon school was established in St. Louis in April that year.

The 1919 National Balloon Race was held in St. Louis, and the International Gordon Bennett Balloon Races were held there

in 1929. General interest in balloon flights began to wane with the development of the airplane.

[References: Conard, Howard L., editor, *Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri* (New York, 1901), I, 108-110; Francis, David R., *The Universal Exposition of 1904* (St. Louis, 1913), pp. 442-443; Lambert, Major Albert Bond, "Early History of Aeronautics in St. Louis," *Missouri Historical Society Collections*, V, No. 3 (June, 1928), 237-246; "Missouri History Not Found in Textbooks," *Missouri Historical Review*, 36, No. 2 (January, 1942), 268-269, and *ibid*, 41, No. 1 (October, 1946), 135.]

CHAUTAUQUA BROUGHT CULTURE TO MISSOURI BEFORE AGE OF RADIO, MOVIE, AND AUTO

Released July 19, 1951

Do you have a souvenir Chautauqua program tucked away among your keepsakes? Many Missourians cherish fond memories of the Chautauquas which visited smaller communities throughout the Midwest during the summer months.

From the late 1890's through its Jubilee Year in 1924 the movement flourished, bringing stimulating lectures, music, drama, and intellectual "uplift" of all sorts to people who had formerly felt isolated from cultural influences.



The Chautauqua Tent Was A
Summer Cultural Center.

The Chautauqua was founded in 1874 at Lake Chautauqua, New York, and almost immediately spread across the nation. Maysville, in De Kalb County, claimed the first permanent assembly in Missouri, founded by Thomas J. Gordon, a Civil War veteran who lectured on "The Last Days of the Confederacy."

Circuit Chautauquas, first organized in 1903, reached more people than the permanent assemblies and rapidly superseded them. These were the shows which most Missourians saw. The White and Meyers system of Kansas City covered a circuit of 225 towns, and Redpath-Vawter brought many programs to Missouri. Although popular in all sections of the state, the shows centered in north and northwest Missouri. St. Joseph was the largest city to hold Chautauqua programs.

With colorful billboards and flying banners, the circuit groups moved into sponsoring communities for "Chautauqua weeks" of three to ten days, setting up tents in nearby woodland clearings or parks. It was considered progressive for a town to sponsor a Chautauqua, and it was a civic duty to support it, since hometown merchants signed ironclad contracts to meet any deficit.

Audiences behaved decorously, and cultured respectability was the keynote. Although people came to renew friendships and to be entertained, they had a serious underlying purpose of seeking enlightenment.

Many prominent speakers of the time came to Missouri. William Jennings Bryan, "The Greatest of Them All," gave his inspiring lectures in towns over the state for years. Missourians listened to both sides of controversial public issues. In 1906 they heard Eugene V. Debs, the leading American socialist; Senator Robert M. LaFollette; and Carry A. Nation, the hatchet-wielding prohibitionist, who spoke on "How I Smashed and How You Can Smash."

Other summers Missourians heard Billy Sunday, "the baseball evangelist"; Judge Ben Lindsay, a founder of the juvenile court system; and singer Gladys Swarthout. Chautauqua had a lighter side in band concerts, choruses, and magicians, and morning programs included cooking classes. There were special exercises for children, such as the pageant called the "Seton Indians."

Chautauqua reached its peak in 1924 when an estimated 35,000,000 Americans flocked to the tents to hear and see and learn. It had risen in answer to a cultural need, but was fated to decline rapidly when radio, movies, and automobiles came into general use. The last Chautauquas were held in Missouri in 1932.

The movement which Teddy Roosevelt called "the most American thing in America" had served its purpose and passed into history.

[References: Case, Victoria, and Robert Ormond Case, *We Called It Culture; The Story of Chautauqua* (Garden City, N.Y., 1948); Williams, Walter, *A History of Northwest Missouri* (Chicago, 1915), I, 472-473.]

"STUMP SPEECHES" BROUGHT CANDIDATES VOTES, HECKLING, AND GUNFIGHTS

Released August 2, 1951

"Stump speaking" kept Missouri politicians busy in the days before the radio, when every candidate met his constituents in person if he expected their votes.



The Stump Speaker Of 1853 Mounted A Platform To Appeal For Votes Wherever He Could Draw A Crowd.

A familiar scene in election years was the makeshift outdoor platform from which the politician in pursuit of office appealed with all his eloquence to a country audience. Behind the speaker sat local dignitaries, and often a shrewd opponent, carefully taking notes for his turn in the debate.

Missourians from all walks of life enjoyed these speeches. Hard cider flowed generously to quench the thirst of both orator and audience, and an enterprising farmer could turn an honest penny by offering a load of watermelons for sale.

Frontier democracy encouraged every man to believe himself qualified for public office; he had only to climb up on the nearest stump and speak his mind. Candidates "stumped" a district or county, mounting platforms wherever they could bring people together or attract the attention of a crowd already gathered, as at a mill or in a village on militia muster day.

Often members of the audience opposed the politics of the speaker and did all they could to embarrass him. Thomas Hart Benton's canvass against the Jackson resolutions in 1849 developed into one of the most exciting stump tours of the state. Benton's enemies organized a heckling program at meeting after meeting. At each place a man was to ask a list of questions framed deliberately to provoke Benton. Sometimes an audience which disagreed with

a stump speaker got up and walked away in a body, as happened at one meeting in Ripley County.

Politicians found it easy to talk at least two hours on any issue, and in the midst of high-flown oratory they often made caustic personal attacks on their opponents. Even Benton called his enemies "wolves" and "polecats."

General Andrew Jackson came in for much praise or blame as a subject for stump speeches in the 1820's and 30's. Missourians argued both local and national affairs between 1840 and 1860.

Like politicians today, the old-time stumpers stressed their kinship with homefolks and the common man. St. Louis Whigs who went to hear Abraham Lincoln speak at Belleville, Ill., in 1840 thought he overdid this technique. Lincoln kept talking about coonskins, log cabins, and hard cider until the more polished Missourians declared him entirely too undignified.

Stump speakers had a real workout during Missouri's "longest political campaign," which began on January 8, 1860, with Claiborne F. Jackson's speech announcing his candidacy for governor.

After the Civil War Missouri speakers had to contend with lingering partisan bitterness. Excitement ran high at Louisiana, where Frank Blair made one of the first Democratic speeches in Missouri after the war. When Blair rose to speak he significantly laid two revolvers on the table. That day passed without bloodshed, but when Blair spoke later at Warrensburg a citizen who disagreed with something he said rushed toward him with a pistol, shouting "That's a lie!" In the ensuing free-for-all one man was killed and several wounded, but Blair went on with his speech. It took more than a gunfight to make an experienced stump speaker stop talking.

[References: Bldstrup, Dudley J., "The Background of Public Speaking in Missouri, 1840-1860," *Missouri Historical Review*, 36, No. 2 (January, 1942), 135-140; Miles, Audrey W., *Public Speaking in Missouri, 1820-1840* (unpublished Master's thesis, University of Missouri, 1943); Rollins, C. B., editor, "Letters of George Caleb Bingham," *Missouri Historical Review*, 32, No. 2 (January, 1938), 171-172; Stevens, Walter B., *Centennial History of Missouri* (St. Louis, 1921), I, 614-615, 633, 639-641.]

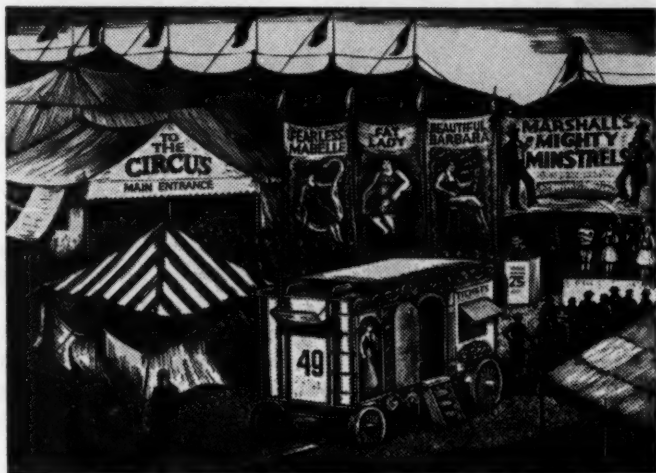
THE CIRCUS CAME TO TOWN A LONG TIME AGO IN MISSOURI

Released August 16, 1951

All the little boys in St. Louis in 1823 were acting as if bewitched; they had suddenly taken to turning somersaults, vaulting

across the streets, and especially to walking around everywhere on immense pairs of stilts. Mr. Pepin's circus had been to town.

That show's influence on its young audience reflected the delighted gusto with which most early Missourians greeted the arrival of the circus. In the 1830's, 40's and 50's circuses appeared all over the state.



THE CIRCUS, A Woodcut By Missouri Artist Fred Geary.

The Howe and Mabie United States Circus toured Missouri in the 40's with a brass band and trained horses. Horses formed an essential part of any circus, and Levi J. North's "wonderful unequalled dancing horse Tammany" especially fascinated Missourians.

When Spalding's North American Circus traveled through Missouri in 1848 it advertised "the largest Troop of Performers in the United States, and the *Best Band* on this Continent," for admission prices of twenty-five and fifty cents. The Spalding company almost met disaster in Boonville that year when a thunderstorm blew in during an evening show and brought the tent crashing down about the heads of 500 spectators.

Other untoward events sometimes befell circuses in Missouri. Members of DeHaven's circus company were attacked in the streets

of Waverly in 1866 by a party of citizens and robbed of all their money and one or two watches. Possibly some ill feeling against circuses was provoked by local losses to the various pick-pockets and crooks who followed the shows and relieved unsuspecting citizens of their surplus change. People in Glasgow, Fayette, and Mexico were victims of such scalawags during the visits of Lent and Company's circus in 1857.

Some early circuses came by showboat to towns along the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. One boat, the "Floating Palace," had an amphitheater which seated 1000, and was so popular that at a performance in 1853 those who could not find room inside paid \$1.00 each to stand and watch through the windows.

Circuses imported wonders which many Missourians had never seen before; In May, 1857, Herr Dreisbach's Menagerie and Circus advertised "the Giraffe," "the only one living in America," as well as a "Mammoth elephant," which the company planned to exhibit at Liberty, after a series of one-night stands in Westport, Kansas City, and Parkville. This show boasted 250 men and horses and promised a "magnificent procession on entering town."

Col. Wood's Museum of Living Wonders scheduled a show in Hannibal in 1858 which included familiar modern sideshow features such as the Bearded Lady and her children, and the American Giantess, besides a Female Brass Band and trained dogs, monkeys, and goats.

Missouri circus-goers in the 70's and 80's saw performances much like those of today. They knew the tantalizing delay before the show started, and the thrill when the band struck up and the costumed clowns tumbled into the arena. They thrilled to a bewildering array of acrobats, tight-rope performers, elephants, lions in gilt cages, and pretty lady bareback riders balanced magically on snow-white ponies—all woven into a colorful, spangled fabric of memories enough to last until circus time the next year.

[References: Jennings, John J., *Theatrical and Circus Life* (St. Louis, 1882); *Liberty Weekly Tribune*, June 9, 16, 1848; May 8, August 7, 1857; July 20, 1866; Shoemaker, Floyd C., *Missouri and Missourians Land of Contrasts and People of Achievements* (Chicago, 1943), II, 988.]

MOONSHINE AN OLD TRADITION IN MISSOURI

Released September 6, 1951

The ancient art of distilling "moonshine," or "corn-drippin's"—which, it is rumored, has not completely disappeared from our

fair hills—springs from pioneer ancestry. Missouri frontiersmen considered the making of whiskey an honorable and necessary occupation, and some of them did their best to keep the distillers busy.



"Moonshinin's A Man's Game. Can't Jest Any Punkin-Roller Stick It." (From *BACKWOODS AMERICA*, By C. M. Wilson, University Of N. C. Press.)

"Red-eye" accompanied many of the early Missourian's social activities. A house-raising, corn-shucking, log-rolling, or dance seemed incomplete without whiskey for the men. With the advent of taverns, grocery stores, and electioneering, liquor became still more easily available, and "was not even strictly absent at religious meetings."

The Spanish in Missouri thought alcoholic beverages so important that Governor Delassus promptly granted a tract of wood land to Auguste Chouteau when he protested that he could not keep his distillery running without fuel.

After the Louisiana Purchase, the liquor traffic, which had been carefully controlled by the Spanish, ran for a time without restriction, making "inevitable a great deal of drunkenness." Not only frontiersmen and river men, but "professional men, civil and military officials, merchants, and Indian traders, all indulged."

The Rev. Timothy Flint, an early missionary to Missouri, told of an isolated German community on the Whitewater. The in-

habitants, he complained, were anxious for religious instruction, but almost every farmer had a distillery and "the pernicious poison, whiskey, dribbles from the corn." The Germans told Flint that they wanted religion, but the minister must permit them their "poison."

A jug of liquor was an important, if inconspicuous, part of the frontier cabin's furnishings. Many of the settlers who raised grain and drank "fire-water" considered it only a matter of economy—and perhaps of confidence in ingredients—to operate their own stills. Besides its more obvious uses, whiskey was highly regarded as medicine, a favorite pioneer "prescription" consisting of large swigs with plenty of black pepper.

Commercial distilleries sprang up as soon as the villages reached a sufficient degree of population and thirst, and private operators began to sell their surplus. St. Louis supported twelve distilleries by 1811. Seven years later, Herculaneum, in attempting to attract settlers, boasted that there were twenty-five distilleries within two to thirty-five miles of the town.

The liquor output—and intake—has increased in Missouri since those early days, but one pioneer method of merchandising the beverage has certainly been duplicated rarely, if at all. Adam Zumwalt came to Missouri in 1797, settled near the present town of Flint Hill, and erected two stills. He sold most of his product to the Indians camped nearby.

Whether Zumwalt's whiskey was rather weak, the winters particularly cold, or whether one of his relatives, "Lying Jake" Zumwalt, had a hand in the story is not known. But it is said that in very cold weather Zumwalt's whiskey would freeze solid, "in which state it was sold to the Indians by the cake, and they often bought as much as \$100 worth in a single day."

[References: Bryan, William Smith, and Robert Rose, *A History of the Pioneer Families of Missouri* (St. Louis, 1876), pp. 195-196; Flint, Timothy, *Recollections of the Last Ten Years* (Boston, 1826), pp. 232-235; Houck, Louis, *A History of Missouri* (Chicago, 1908), II, 258; Kingsbury, Lillburn A., "The Franklin Mill and Distillery," *Missouri Historical Review*, 36, No. 4 (July, 1942), 466-469; Violette, Eugene Morrow, *A History of Missouri* (Boston, 1918), pp. 82-83.]

ANTI-HORSE THIEF ASSOCIATION BEGAN IN MISSOURI

Released September 20, 1951

In the unsettled frontier days before the Civil War, northeast Missouri became a hideout for fugitives. Deep among the brush-tangled ravines of Clark, Lewis, and Scotland counties a band of

horse thieves could easily hide with their loot while a search was on, then spirit the horses across a state border overnight.

Thieves had seven regular crossings on the Des Moines River and four on the Mississippi, and worked the Iowa-Missouri-Illinois area constantly. Horse stealing was a major crime among pioneers. Since law enforcement was not effective, men began to talk of organizing for mutual protection.



"Anti's" Rode Long Distances Across Rough Country Tracking Down Horse Thieves And Stolen Mounts.

David McKee and Hugh Allen Stewart were Clark countians who had gone to California with the gold rush and seen some of the drastic methods of "justice" used in the mining camps. In 1854 they met with three or four men at the Highland schoolhouse in Clark County to plan a protective society. There they adopted the name Anti-Horse Thief Association. Their avowed purpose was to track down and capture criminals of all kinds, deliver them to authorities, and furnish evidence for their prosecution.

However, the *Liberty Weekly Tribune* of July 10, 1857, under the heading, "Anti-Horse Thief Society," reported of one group: "We understand that a society was organized last week in the vicinity of Bunker Hill, Lewis County, the object of which is protection against horse thieves and scoundrels generally. Over 100 men have already joined the society. They have elected a President, Secretary and Treasurer; also a whip-mast, and hang-man . . . One dollar entitles any person to membership, provided he produces

a certificate from the vigilant committee . . . The frequency of horse stealings, and the facility with which thieves escape from jail, or are acquitted through the agency of accomplices, have aroused the citizens to adopt this summary system of justice . . ." Later "Anti's" boasted that no members ever presumed to punish criminals themselves.

The organization lagged during the Civil War, but when Major McKee returned from service, he and other members met at Luray, Clark County, in September, 1863, to frame the first constitution and by-laws of the A.-H.T.A. Completing organization at Millport, in Knox County, in October, they elected forty-year-old Major McKee the first president. Sub-orders were formed over Missouri.

The "Anti's" had undertaken a hard and dangerous job. They often made long day and night rides across rough country, with guns and sometimes bloodhounds, tracing criminals. The enmity of local ruffians was another source of trouble to members.

Before 1879 the A.-H.T.A. had more than 125 sub-orders throughout the country, and in 1881 formed a national order. A spokesman claimed the "Anti's" had a detective record as good as Pinkerton's. By 1916 there were approximately 50,000 members, but a decline began after World War I, when thousands of "Anti's" became Ku Klux Klansmen.

With the era of motorized agriculture, the national convention in 1926 dropped the word "horse" from the name, becoming the Anti-Thief Association.

[References: Gresham, Hugh C., *The Story of Major David McKee* (Cheney, Kan., 1937); *History of Lewis, Clark, Knox and Scotland Counties, Missouri* (St. Louis, 1887), pp. 347-348; *Liberty Weekly Tribune*, July 10, 1857.]

THE PIONEER'S FIRST CORN CROP

BY ROBERT STEELE WITHERS*

We of this generation can have no conception of the labor required to remove the primeval forest as a first step in preparing a field for planting corn. There was no underbrush. The ground was so densely shaded that none could survive the lack of sunshine.

The forests on Missouri uplands consist of oak, walnut, ash, cherry, hackberry, hard and soft maple, and elm trees. In the river bottoms and hollows, cottonwoods and sycamores predominated.

The land had been covered with these forests from the beginning of time and as these giant trees attained their maximum growth and completed their life span they died. After standing as dead trees for twenty or thirty years they crashed to the ground when decay had weakened them and most of their limbs had rotted and fallen. After the main trunks fell it must have taken forty or fifty years for the process of decay to complete its work of disintegration.

Consequently the floor of the primeval forest was covered by these giant tree trunks together with the smaller younger trees they had borne to the ground when they fell. When the pioneers arrived in Missouri the fallen trees were in various stages of decay.

Another problem was the giant grapevines that wove together the tops of the trees. Many of these vines were six to eight inches in diameter. They climbed to the tops of the highest trees. These vines ran long distances along the ground before coming to a tree that seemed worthy of their climbing efforts and then up they would go to the very top. In the only section of primeval forest I ever saw, the grapevines stretched along the ground forty or fifty



*ROBERT STEELE WITHERS, a native Missourian and a grandson of Abijah Withers, Clay County pioneer, has, since 1906, owned and occupied "Withers Farm," the family home near Liberty. Educated at William Jewell College, he has been closely identified with civic and business affairs in Liberty and was a member of the Missouri State Council of Defense and was county food administrator during World War I.

feet before choosing a tree to climb. As they lay in the rich leaf mould they eventually put down roots their entire length. The rooted vine had to be cut into several pieces small enough for a team of oxen to tear it from its primitive bed. Many trees attained a diameter of six to eight feet and each acre of land probably had several giants of this size. One can but dimly imagine what the root systems of these trees must have meant to the pioneer with his rude implements.

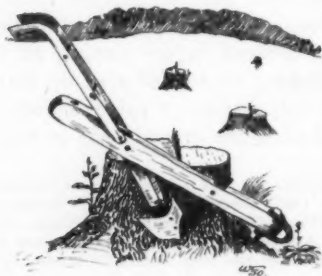
FIRE THE REAL AID

Of course, fire was the only real aid in getting rid of the accumulation of centuries. Going ahead of the actual clearing of the ground, the pioneer farmer took his axe and chopped a ring around the trunk of each living tree to the depth of the sap which circulated as the life blood of the tree from the outer surface toward the center. This caused the tree to die and to dry out so it would burn more easily. It was a great help.

Once the trees were cut and burned off the ground, the pioneer could attack the stumps and prepare the land for his first crop of corn. His first crop was always corn. He had to have corn to live on while producing the hemp crop, which was most pioneer's ultimate goal since it was the money crop of that era, advancing in price constantly as new uses for hemp were discovered.

THE PIONEER PLOW

The first task was to plow the ground. For this a "jumping shovel" plow was used. This was nothing more than a heavy shovel plow. Its beam was the trunk of a tree hewn down to about twelve inches square and from eight to ten feet in length.



About two feet from the rear end another piece of timber of the same size but only about eighteen inches long was mortised into the beam and pinned with a heavy oak pin. This member was attached to the beam at about a forty-five degree angle and on the end of this short piece was riveted a very heavy shovel plow. Then through the long beam a hole was cut

about a half an inch wide and five inches long through which was passed a bar of iron of the same size which had been hammered to a cutting edge on the front side. It had a hole through it to match another hole through the beam. A pin was put through both the beam and this heavy iron coulter. Then the lower end of the coulter was fastened to the tip of the heavy shovel share and two heavy handles were fitted to the rear end of the beam. Through the front end of the beam a hole was bored and a heavy iron clevis was placed. In the rear end another hole was bored to fit this same clevis since it often happened that the oxen would pull the plow under a big root and wedge it so tight that the plowman was unable to get it out. Then the oxen would have to be hitched to the rear end of the beam to free the plow by a backward pull.

If the pioneer owned two teams of oxen he hitched both yokes to one plow. Since the plow was more of a root cutter than a dirt turner this was the ideal arrangement. With four oxen pulling, the plowman could shear off a root five inches in diameter. If help were available two men went with each plow. One carried an axe to cut bigger roots as the plow was continually running under these and in such cases two men were needed to work the heavy plow loose and set it up right.

Old men have told me that the most disagreeable part of the job came when the severed roots flew back and cracked them on their shins. Some times these roots hit with sufficient force to almost break a man's leg and in the course of a day shins became black from the blows.

The greatest danger, however, was from being suddenly jerked against the plow handle and receiving a hard punch in the groin. This was a serious hurt. Though they were warned against it and were always watching for it, many a man suffered the ill effects of such an accident to the end of his days.

There was no attempt to turn the soil as a modern plow would turn it. All this first plowing did was to stir the leafy mould and begin the breakup of the root mat on top.

This was before dynamite had come into use as a stump eradicator so the man who first broke the sod plowed around the larger stumps the rest of his life, leaving them in place for the next generation to remove.

The walnut stumps lasted longest, some of these for fifty years.

THE PIONEER HARROW

After the plowing came the harrowing with a sturdy implement made by the pioneer himself. Only one kind of harrow was made. It was known as an "A" harrow because it was shaped like the capital letter "A." There were two types, a single "A" and a double "A." They were made in the same way, the only difference being that the double "A" had another smaller "A" superimposed on the first one.

These harrows were made of hewn oak. Holes were bored in the frames and hickory pins were put in for teeth. The only piece of metal used was the "goose neck" hook on the apex of the letter "A" by which the yoke of oxen was hitched to it.

After this crude harrow had been dragged over the ground some attempt was made to mark the fields so the corn could be planted "in rows both ways." The first corn was dropped by hand, about three grains to a hill and covered with a hoe.

CULTIVATING THE FIRST CORN CROP

There were no weeds to contend with when the first corn crops were planted in Missouri. They were to come later. The first cultivator was the hoe. A little later the "single shovel," an exact counterpart of the heavy "jumping shovel," was introduced. It was made much lighter than the breaking plow and did not have the coulter. It was light enough for one man to handle and for one horse to pull and small enough to go between the rows.

The corn was plowed first on one side of the row, then on the other and finally the third trip "busted" out the middle. This simple type of plow was the only kind used to cultivate corn until long after the War between the States. In early days plowing continued until the corn reached the roasting ear stage.

HARVESTING THE CORN

In the fall when the corn was mature, the pioneer began harvesting his crop. First he stripped off all the blades from every stalk; then cut off each stalk one joint above each ear and bound this into a sheaf just as he would if it were wheat, using for a binder two or three blades of corn and using the same knot to tie it. This bundle was then put between the stalks of the hill and pushed down between the stalks until it almost touched the ground, to keep it from

blowing away. This fodder was left there until it was thoroughly cured.

When the fodder was cured it was hauled to the barn loft and carefully laid away as the modern farmer lays away sheaf oats. If no loft were available the fodder was stacked in the open either around a small tree or around a pole set in the ground for that purpose. The bundles were so slick there could have been no stacking without this central stabilizer.

This was the "fodder stack" that the pioneer never confused with the "hay stack." This was most nutritious food for the animals, as good as our best alfalfa, and pioneer stock thrived on it.

The ears of corn were snapped off the stalks left standing in the field and then were hauled to a pasture where there was no stock and placed in long piles on the ground. Invitations were extended by word of mouth and from home to home to come to a "corn shucking." Incidentally, the pioneer Missourian always said "shucking." Only the "Damyankes" said "husking."

These gatherings which were as much social as for the purpose of removing the corn shucks were generally held at night under a full moon. Blazing logs heaped high provided additional light and delicious warmth for the working merry-makers.

As the guests, old and young, male and female, arrived, they took their places on the corn piles and began shucking. The shucking peg used by the pioneers was made of hickory and was about the size of the standard modern fountain pen though a little shorter. It was sharpened and charred by fire at one end. This hardened the point and made it almost waterproof so that it didn't become blunt when damp. There was a leather loop fastened to the peg that fitted over the middle finger of the hand.

Extra fine shucking pins were made from the end of a prong of a deer's antler. I saw one of this type at a country auction in 1949. The iron hooks with which the wonderful corn shucking records have been made in our time were a century in the pioneer's future.

Several hundred bushels of corn were shucked at these pioneer parties in a few hours.¹

¹Lewis Cecil Gray, *History of Agriculture in the Southern United States to 1860* (Washington, D. C., Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1933), II, 1040. Table 52 gives the production of grain in the southern states for the census years 1839, 1849, and 1859. In 1839 Missouri was in seventh place with 17,332,524 bushels, in 1849 in third place with 36,214,537 bushels, and in 1859 in first place with 72,892,157 bushels.

A large white type of corn was most popular with the pioneers. It must have been much like the "Boone County White" or our time. It was the ideal type for corn bread, mush and hominy, staple food with the pioneers.

A peculiarity of this variety was that occasionally it produced a large, blood red ear. This occasional red ear gave life to the corn shucking party since custom dictated that the girl who found one of these should be kissed then and there. I have been told by old folks who attended these parties that the pioneer girls hunted most zealously for these ears and made no secret of the fact when one was found.

When the corn was shucked, the fiddler tuned up his instrument and the remaining hours of the night were spent in dancing. Apples, cider, and ginger bread were served for refreshments.

USES FOR EARLY CORN AND SHUCKS

The corn the pioneer kept for his own use was never shucked until he was ready to send a bag to the mill or to shell some to make hominy. He realized that the shuck in which Nature had wrapped each ear was a cleaner, safer wrapping than he could supply.

Every shuck was gathered up from the shucking floor and saved to be used in many ways. They were taken to the loft, laid in straight rows and weighted down with poles. There they remained until needed for some useful purpose.

Many of the uses for the shucks passed with the passing of the pioneers. They wove shucks into horse collars, bottomed chairs with them, shredded them for beds, made them into kitchen brooms and wove them into beautiful mats which they colored with vegetable dyes from the woods. Occasionally they were used in making women's fine hats. Very beautiful, lacy effects could be obtained by skillful manipulators.

Sausage was put away in the shuck from which the ear had been removed with care. The small bundles were bound with hemp strands and hung in the kitchen or in the smoke house where they were smoke cured and preserved for use in spring and summer.

None of the early mills had mechanical corn shellers. This had to be done by hand by the person sending the corn to the mill. A cob held in the palm of the hand by the thumb and rubbed with a hard, grinding pressure against the ear in the other hand speeded

up this operation. Some people who had a lot of shelling to do would seek a rock of a certain peculiar shape and shell the corn by pushing the ear back and forth over the rock.

Shelling corn was hard on the most calloused hands and made them quite sore. The cobs had their uses too. They were good fuel around the cooking vessels in the fireplace.

Many a pioneer child had as her most treasured possession a doll made from a corn cob and dressed in a corn shuck costume, tied with a fiber of homegrown hemp. She took it to bed with her as regularly as her great-great granddaughter takes her teddy bear.

From the inner shucks, the pioneer housewife selected pieces to wrap around the spindle of her spinning wheel to form the inner spool of her yarn as she spun it. From the same thin, straight pieces the nursery man selected strips to bind his newly budded trees.

Wet shoes and boots were made dryer and much warmer with an inner sole of dry, warm shucks.

One of the most pleasant sounds of the pioneer home came from the area around the fireplace when some little boy first found expression for his musical talent in a corn stalk fiddle.

Last but not least that symbol of contentment, the pioneer's pipe, was fashioned from the corn cob.

When the day's work was done and he had filled this pipe with "long green" from the home patch, had laid a coal of fire on top of it and had spread himself out in front of the fireplace to draw through the hollow stem of wild honeysuckle contentment and the so-called fragrance of the tobacco deep into his soul—well, let's just leave him there!

THE MISSOURI READER AMERICANS IN THE VALLEY

PART V

EDITED BY RUBY MATSON ROBINS¹

THE SETTLEMENTS, 1796 to 1820—(Continued)

Cape Girardeau District and County
Cape Girardeau
Jackson
Bainbridge
Byrd's Settlement
Bollinger's Settlement
Hubbell's Settlement
Ramsay's Settlement
Randall's Settlement
Other Settlements in the Cape Girardeau Area

CAPE GIRARDEAU DISTRICT AND COUNTY²

Cape Girardeau, probably named for Ensign Girardot of the French army who had established a trading post on the cape, was first considered a part of New Madrid District. The district of Cape Girardeau dates from about 1795 when Louis Lorimier, who began the first settlement at the Cape, received his land grant. At that time Cape Girardeau District lay north of New Madrid, south of Ste. Genevieve, and was bounded on the east by the Mississippi River. The western boundary was not fixed until 1812, when the district became a county and the western boundary became the Osage purchase line.

In 1818 Cape Girardeau County lost some of its land both to the north and to the south when Madison and Wayne counties were created. Wayne was created out of Lawrence and Cape Girardeau, and Madison out of Ste. Genevieve and Cape Girardeau. Probably

¹RUBY MATSON ROBINS, a native of Maryland, received her B. A. degree in 1937 and her M. A. degree in 1943, both from the University of Maryland. She taught for six years in the public high school of Silver Spring, Maryland. She is now employed as a research associate in the State Historical Society of Missouri.

²Information on Cape Girardeau District and County taken from Floyd C. Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians Land of Contrasts and People of Achievements*, (Chicago, Lewis, 1943), I, 97, 99, 215, 218.

about nineteen counties have been created in whole or part out of the original Cape Girardeau County.⁸

Viles describes the physical character of Cape Girardeau District: "The southern part of Cape Girardeau District falls within the alluvial lowlands characteristic of the New Madrid District . . . The remainder of the district is upland, rising somewhat rapidly from the Mississippi and then sloping gradually to meet the foothills of the Ozarks. The creeks draining into the Mississippi are short and rapid . . ."

Flint, after having spent some time in New Madrid, writes of his pleasure in seeing the countryside of Cape Girardeau County: "I cannot easily describe the sensations I experienced after more than a year's residence without seeing a hill, a stone placed by nature in the soil, or a spring, when I began to ascend these noble and uniform benches, and see the transparent waters coursing along in the valleys. Soon after you ascend them, you come to a broken and rather hilly country, whose principal growth is oak; and such is the character of the country of Cape Girardeau, one of the most populous in the state . . ."

"There is one curiosity in the configuration of the country as you approach Cape Girardeau, ascending from New Madrid—the great swamp. It is, at the place of crossing, three miles wide . . . The swamp begins with the width of half a mile, diverges to three miles' width, where the road from New Madrid crosses it, which is a few miles from the Mississippi, and continues to widen until it becomes in some places sixty miles wide. It meanders, like the Mississippi, and extends three hundred miles . . . Its soil is deep, black, in summer dry, except where the waters of St. Francis find a kind of channel among the grass, and is a vast rice swamp, fitted by nature for the cultivation of that valuable grain to an indefinite extent."⁹

⁸It is difficult to determine but it appears that the following counties were erected in whole or part out of Cape Girardeau County: Cape Girardeau; Bollinger, except south tip; Madison, except north tip; north half Wayne; Iron, except north third; Reynolds, except south tip; south half Dent; north half Shannon; Texas, except south strip; south third Laclede; south third Dallas; Webster, except south strip; Wright, except south strip; Greene, except south strip; south third Polk; Dade; north half Lawrence; northeast strip Jasper, except southeast tip; northeast strip Barton, except northeast tip. *Ibid.*, p. 220.

⁹Jonas Viles, "Population and Settlement before 1804," *Missouri Historical Review*, V (July, 1911), 198.

¹⁰Timothy Flint, *Recollections of the Last Ten Years, Passed in Occasional Residences and Journeys in the Valley of the Mississippi* . . . (Boston, Cummings, Hilliard, and Company, 1826), pp. 230-231.

Most of the settlers in the Cape Girardeau District were Americans, though there were also some German settlements in the area. "By far the greater number of these Americans lived in a compact territory perhaps ten or twelve miles wide stretching northwardly through the center of the present county to the rougher country of Apple Creek and including the valleys of Randall, Hubble, Cane, and Byrd Creeks, all in the White Water watershed . . . Speaking generally, the great bulk of the Americans came from Tennessee and North Carolina."⁶

In 1799 the population of the district of Cape Girardeau was over 500, in 1804 it was 1,650, in 1810 it was 3,888,⁷ and in 1820 Cape Girardeau County had a population of 5,968, while Madison County reported a population of 2,047 and Wayne 1,443.⁸ There is no means of determining what proportion of the population of Madison and Wayne counties would have fallen into the areas originally part of Cape Girardeau County.

Lieutenant-Governor Trudeau's report written in 1798 concerning the settlements of the Spanish Illinois country gives this description of the district of Cape Girardeau: "The first settlement which one meets on ascending the Misisipy is Cabo Girardeau . . . About thirty families, attracted by the advantages offered by our government in granting lands free of charge, having emigrated from the United States of America, have settled there. This country is yet without a clearing and that seems truly a pity, because on considering the beauty of its situation, the healthfulness of its climate, the amenity, strength, and fertility of its land, the abundance of various creeks and springs which water it, many good woods for construction, and all the rest that can be desired by the planters in said site . . . one cannot be less than astonished at seeing . . . nothing but small settlements . . ."

Stoddard describes the district in 1804: "The first house built in this district was in 1794 at the cape, and by a Frenchman. Since that period settlements have been rapidly formed by emigrants from the United States; and it is generally believed, that the lands in this quarter are inferior to none in Upper Louisiana. Certain it is, that

⁶Viles, "Population and Settlement Before 1804," *Missouri Historical Review*, V (July, 1911), 198-199.

⁷Population figures for 1799, 1804, and 1810 from Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians*, I, 215-217.

⁸*United States Census, 1820*, (Washington, Gales and Seaton, 1821), p. 40.

⁹Louis Houck, *The Spanish Régime in Missouri*, (Chicago, R. R. Donnelley, 1909), II, 247.

the richest and most industrious farmers in this part of the world are the proprietors of them . . . Not more than three or four Frenchmen live in this district; the rest are English Americans, who were organized into three large companies of militia soon after we assumed government.

"The people, among many other articles, raise wheat, corn, tobacco, flax, hemp, and cotton, and manufacture large quantities of maple sugar. They annually export considerable quantities of beef, pork, lard, smoaked hams, and some peltry. They also cultivate various kinds of fruits, small grains, and garden vegetables . . .

"Not many of the settlers in this district have planted themselves on the Mississippi; they preferred the country about twelve miles back of that river. Several considerable settlements are formed on the waters of the St. Francis, about sixty miles in the rear of the cape, where the lands are of the first quality."¹⁰

CAPE GIRARDEAU¹¹

"About 1793 a settlement began at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, where Louis Lorimier was the first settler."¹² Lorimier came to Upper Louisiana from Ohio, where he had operated a trading post in company with his father and later by himself.¹³ The post at Pickawillany, Ohio, had been a Tory headquarters during the Revolution for Lorimier was at the time a strong British sympathizer. During the Revolution Lorimier along with another Frenchman led a Shawnee raid into Kentucky where they captured Daniel Boone and brought him back to Chillicothe, Ohio. In 1782 George Rogers Clark and his "Kentuckians" sacked Lorimier's storehouse. After this loss Lorimier made several attempts to reestablish himself, but his attempts were unsuccessful and he is said to have, "fled from his creditors, finding refuge in Spanish Louisiana."¹⁴

Lorimier, who was twice married, both times to a half-blooded Indian woman, had great influence over the Delawares and Shawnees,

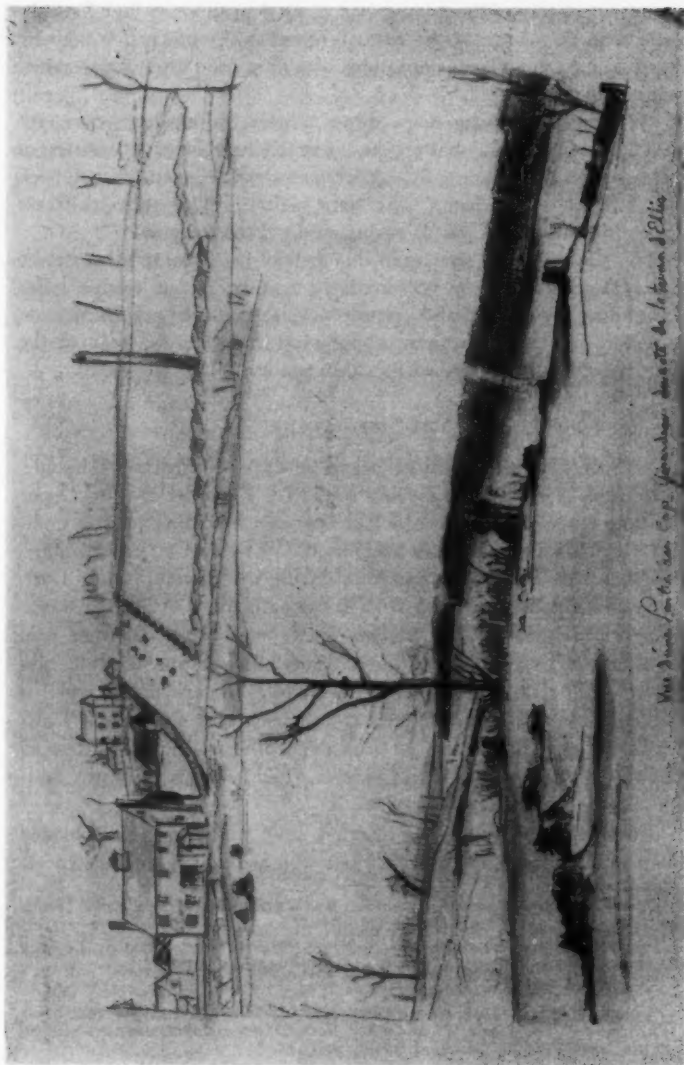
¹⁰Amos Stoddard, *Sketches, Historical and Descriptive of Louisiana* (Philadelphia, M. Carey, 1812), pp. 214-215.

¹¹See "The Missouri Reader; The French in The Valley," edited by Dorothy Penn, *Missouri Historical Review*, XL (January, 1946), 255-258.

¹²Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians*, I, 97.

¹³Unless otherwise noted, information on Louis Lorimier is taken from Louis Houck, *Memorial Sketches of Pioneers and Early Residents of Southeast Missouri*, (Cape Girardeau, Naeter Brothers, 1915), pp. 1-18.

¹⁴John Askin, *The John Askin Papers, Volume I: 1747-1795*: edited by Milo M. Quaife, ([Detroit], Detroit Library Commission, 1928), I, 272, note 64.



View of a Part of Cape Girardeau from the Side of Ellis' Tavern

and a band of these Indians accompanied him to the west side of the river. Because of his influence over the Indians, Lorimier soon became the agent for the Spaniards in their policy of building permanent settlements of Delawares and Shawnees as a protection against the hostile Osages and against a possible American invasion. From 1793 to 1794 the Spanish especially feared the Kentuckians who appeared to be preparing to secure the Mississippi River for themselves. The Indians were given a grant of land and Lorimier helped them to establish a village on this grant near Apple Creek.

"[Lorimier] . . . moved to the present site of Cape Girardeau in about 1792. His influence among the Indians was found so very useful to the Spanish government that the Spanish officials realized the importance of securing him an independent trading post. All the Spanish post commandants were engaged in trade . . . and of course Lorimier could not successfully manage the Indians in a district the trade of which was claimed by another district commandant . . . finally in 1793 [Lorimier] secured a concession from Carondelet to establish himself where Cape Girardeau is now located, and was made commandant of a new district."¹⁰

"Lorimier was commander of the post when the first settlers from the United States crossed the river and settled in the immediate vicinity of Cape Girardeau, in 1795."¹¹

"After the purchase, he was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, but held this position for only a short time. He held no other official position afterwards."¹²

Houck writes of Lorimier's appearance, ". . . that he was a person of medium height, that he had black eyes and black hair, that he was not corpulent, and that he wore a very long queue, which he sometimes used as a riding whip."¹³

No ceremony took place in Cape Girardeau at the time of the transfer of Upper Louisiana to the United States. Lorimier was most unhappy about it and the inhabitants, who were mainly Americans, were hostile when DeLassus stopped at Cape Girardeau to pick up the archives of the post.

¹⁰Houck, *Memorial Sketches*, pp. 9-10.

¹¹Louis Houck, *A History of Missouri*, (Chicago, R. R. Donnelley, 1908), II, 179.

¹²Houck, *Memorial Sketches*, p. 14.

¹³*Ibid.*, pp. 17-18.

When DeLassus' ships were sighted from Cape Girardeau, "Don Louis Lorimier saluted the convoy with five loud shots . . . and sent his son William to invite DeLassus and the other officers to his house . . . When DeLassus thanked him he says 'he could hardly answer me as he was crying and with heavy tears on his eyes said, you take the Spanish flag with you, but you cannot take the feelings that are deeply impressed on my heart.' . . . That evening DeLassus classified and separated the papers [in the archives]. He says that here he was 'greatly insulted by some of the inhabitants.' Explaining the salute with which he was honored, although Lorimier had no cannon at his post . . . DeLassus writes that [Lorimier] bored a hole in the trunk of a tree, filled it with powder and into this hole then hammered another piece of wood, and that when 'the powder explodes it makes a terrible sound, like that of a large cannon.'"¹²

"When Louisiana was acquired by the United States, not a single village had been laid out in the Cape Girardeau district, and accordingly Governor Harrison issued a proclamation in which . . . he orders that the courts of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions, and of the Orphan's court of said district shall be held at 'Cape Girardo' upon the lands of Louis Lorimier . . . [Lorimier offered four acres of ground, two hundred dollars cash, and thirty days' labor of a man for the erection of a public building. The district commissioners appointed to select a site for the location of a seat of justice accepted Lorimier's offer]. Accordingly, in 1806, by proclamation, Governor Harrison located the seat of justice for this district at this place. In the same year Lorimier laid out the town."¹³

Ashe, who is inclined to be somewhat inaccurate in his descriptions, writes of Cape Girardeau in 1806: ". . . I discovered Cape Jarido to be a small settlement inhabited by a few French Canadians . . . I . . . arrived at Happle [Apple] Creek, twenty-five miles from Jarido, in time for dinner. The country through which I passed was hilly, wooded and uninhabited. Happle Creek is also a small French settlement. The inhabitants, as well as those of Jarido, live in the manner of Indians, that is by hunting, and in bartering the furs for powder, ball, arms, blankets, and spirits."¹⁴

¹²Houck, *A History of Missouri*, II, 367.

¹³Houck, *A History of Missouri*, III, 167.

¹⁴Thomas Ashe, *Travels in America Performed in 1806, for the Purpose of Exploring the Rivers Alleghany, Monongahela, Ohio, and Mississippi, and Ascertaining the Produce and Conditions of Their Banks and Vicinity* (Newburyport, W. Sawyer and Company, 1808), p. 288.

Ashe stopped at the home of an "Acadian," thirty-five miles from Cape Girardeau, to spend the night. He writes of his host, "I found him a plain hospitable man. He was a Scotchman by birth, a Frenchman by education, a Spaniard by adoption, and an American *par force*."²²

Schultz visited Cape Girardeau in 1807 and wrote: ". . . Cape Girardeau [is] situated on an eminence on the right side of the river, and [consists] of thirty houses. This is a new settlement as a town, but has long been known as a plantation. From the goodness of the soil, and the well-known industry of the Germans, of whom there are considerable settlements about twenty miles back, the Cape bids fair to arrive at some consequence, as it is the nearest point from which all the surplus stock and produce of the surrounding country can be exported."²³

"There were two Shawnee villages twenty miles north of Cape Girardeau and Delaware villages on Shawnee and Apple creeks by 1793. In 1806 the Delawares had established villages on White River in present Taney County, on James Fork in Christian County, and on Wilson's Creek in Greene County, with other settlements on Current and Meramac rivers.

"They were removed from the tract near Cape Girardeau in 1815 to the Current River area, although the land was never secured for them by treaty."²⁴

The Indians in Cape Girardeau were not troublesome, and the companies of militia organized when the territory was created fought mainly to the north during the War of 1812. A story from the *St. Louis Missouri Gazette* of 1809 shows the Indians near Cape Girardeau trying to become like the Americans: "Having heard of the execution of several Delaware's Shawonie's at their town near Cape Girardeau, we had the curiosity to inquire of Rodgers, the Shawonie Chief, as to the truth of the report.

"Mr. Rodgers says that . . . a Delaware . . . [and] a Shawonie chief summoned him to attend a solemn council at their town, that on his arrival there he found that a great revolution was about to take place, they had interdicted [undecipherable] of the intoxicating liquors and determined to abandon the chief, to raise flock and corn for food, and teach their women to spin and weave

²²*Ibid.*, p. 288.

²³Christian Schultz, *Travels on an Inland Voyage* . . . (New York, Isaac Riley, 1810), II, 78-79.

²⁴Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians*, I, 52.

their clothes. They had established a court to try criminals, four persons were tried, three men were found guilty and one woman was acquitted. The condemned were led out of town to a thick woods and tomahawk'd, they were then placed on an immense pile of wood and burnt to ashes. Upwards of one hundred men [attended] the execution."²⁸

Brackenridge describes Cape Girardeau in 1811: "Cape Girardeau [is] the seat of justice for the district of that name, and [is] situated thirty-five miles above the mouth of the Ohio. This town is entirely American, and built in their fashion. It is thriving fast: there are a number of good houses, several of them of brick."²⁹ It contains about thirty dwellings, and three hundred inhabitants . . . Two stores are established here, though on a small scale."³⁰

"An account book [1806] of Davis and Ogle [merchants in Cape Girardeau] gives the prices of commodities prevailing at that time. Among other things the price of calico was \$1.00 per yard; linen, 75 cents per yard; pins 31½ cents per paper; and sugar 25 cents per pound."³¹

The earthquakes that were so violent in New Madrid were also felt in Cape Girardeau. Stephen F. Austin, son of Moses Austin, stopped at Cape Girardeau in 1812 and writes of the effects of the earthquake: "Cape Gerardeau where I landed on the 17th [1812] is a flourishing little Place situated most delightfully on an eminence which commands a fine view of the river, this place had another most fertile tract of country Back of it, in that country which is filling up very fast with emigrants from the neighboring States . . . bids fair one day to become a Rich and flourishing place—

"The Earthquakes were felt severely here having t[h]rown down, or cracked every chimney in the place and Ruined two handsome Brick Buildings which were not quite finished—"³²

Cape Girardeau did not continue to be the seat of justice for the district for, ". . . when Lorimier's title to the league square, which had been granted him by the Spanish authorities, was rejected by the

²⁸*Missouri Gazette*, (St. Louis, Missouri), August 16, 1809.

²⁹In 1811 the first brick house in the town was built by Ezekiel Abel." See *Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri*, edited by H. L. Conard, (New York, The Southern History Company, 1901), I, 484.

³⁰Henri Marie Brackenridge, *Views of Louisiana; Together With a Journal of a Voyage up the Missouri River in 1811*, (Pittsburg, Cramer, Spear, and Eichbaum, 1814), p. 131.

³¹*Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri*, edited by H. L. Conard, I, 483.

³²*The Austin Papers*, edited by Eugene C. Barker, *Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the Year 1919*, Vol. II, Part I, (Washington. Government Printing Office, 1924), 206.

first Board of Commissioners, the growth of the village stopped at once. Everything was unsettled; all speculation in town lots and land was cut off and, consequently, the more enterprising emigrants moved elsewhere . . . The surrounding country, however, rapidly filled up with settlers."¹⁰⁰

"In 1814, owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the title, and the death of Lorimier in 1811, the county seat was moved to Jackson and a new town laid out, ten miles west of Cape Girardeau, in a country even then more compactly settled."¹⁰¹

In Edwin James' account of Major Long's expedition to the Rocky Mountains this description of Cape Girardeau in 1819 is given: "The town comprises at this time about twenty log-cabins, several of them in ruins, a log-jail no longer occupied, a large unfinished brick dwelling, falling rapidly to decay, and a small one finished and occupied . . .

"The streets of Cape Girardeau are marked out with formal regularity, intersecting each other at right angles; but they are now in some parts so gullied and torn by the rains, as to be impassable; in others overgrown with such thickets of gigantic vernonias and urticas, as to resemble small forests. The country, back of the town, is hilly, covered with heavy forests of oak, tulip-tree, and nyssa, intermixed in the vallies with the sugar-tree and the fagus sylvatica, and on the hills with an undergrowth of the American hazel, and the shot-bush or angelica tree. Settlements are considerably advanced, and many well-cultivated farms occur in various directions . . .

"Early in November [1819] . . . the shock of an earthquake was felt. The agitation was such as to cause considerable motion in the furniture and other loose articles in the room where we were sitting. Before we had time to collect our thoughts and run out of the house, it had ceased entirely; we had therefore no opportunity to form an opinion of its direction. Several others occurred in the time of our stay at the Cape, but they all happened at night, and were all of short duration. 'Shakes,' as these concussions are called . . . are in this part of the country extremely frequent, and are spoken of as matters of every day occurrence. Several houses in and about Cape Girardeau have formerly been shaken down, forests have been overthrown, and other considerable changes produced by their agency."¹⁰²

¹⁰⁰Houck, *A History of Missouri*, III, 168.

¹⁰¹*Ibid.*, III, 168.

¹⁰²Edwin James, *Account of an Expedition from Pittsburg to the Rocky Mountains Performed in the Years 1819, 1820 . . .* (London, Longman, Hurst, Rees and Brown, 1823), III, 183-185.

JACKSON

"After Cape Girardeau County had succeeded the old district of Cape Girardeau, the commissioners to select the new seat of justice decided on the site of present-day Jackson. This was apparently in 1814 . . .

"The land on which the town was founded had been granted to Ezekiel Able by the Spanish. Able transferred to his son-in-law William H. Ashley, and from him the commissioners purchased it."⁸⁸

"The first Courthouse at Jackson was a log structure, and so was the jail. On the public square was located the whipping post and pillory."⁸⁹

The Americans in the Cape Girardeau area living in the vicinity of Jackson had by 1820 established a Baptist and a Methodist church, several schools, and one newspaper.

Of the two churches established in Jackson before 1820, the Baptist church was the first, being organized in 1806. Duncan in his *History of the Baptists in Missouri* writes: "Bethel church . . . may be regarded as the first permanent church organization in Missouri . . .

"The first house of worship ever erected in Missouri, save by the Catholics, was built by the Bethel Church . . . It was constructed mainly of very large yellow poplar logs, well hewn; was about twenty by thirty feet, and located about one and a half miles south of Jackson."⁹⁰

"From the records of this church [Bethel] . . . we learn that Thomas Wright and two others were expelled from the church 'for holding Arminian views.'⁹¹ John Reynolds was also expelled 'for joining a masonic lodge.' At a meeting of the church in 1818, Mrs. Hannah Edwards was allowed to 'wear gold earrings for the benefit of her health.'⁹²

"At about the same time at which Bethel Church was established by the Baptists in the Cape Girardeau District, the Methodists organ-

⁸⁸Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians*, II, 902-903.

⁸⁹Houck, *A History of Missouri*, III, 169.

⁹⁰R. S. Duncan, *A History of the Baptists in Missouri* . . . (St. Louis: Scam-mell and Company, 1882), p. 39.

⁹¹Arminian was the name of a division of the Baptist church in England before 1891. The Arminian Baptists were similar to the General Six Principle Baptists. See *Websters New International Dictionary of the English Language*, Second Edition, (Springfield, G. C. Merriam, 1937), p. 216.

⁹²Houck, *A History of Missouri*, III, 207.

ized one in the same district at McKendree, about three miles from the present town of Jackson."¹⁰

"The first Methodist church building to be erected in Missouri was built near Jackson . . . The church building, McKendree Chapel, was not erected until 1819. This chapel, which is still standing, is the oldest Protestant church building in existence in Missouri."¹¹

The German settlers in Cape Girardeau supported a minister as early as 1803. Houck writes: "At the request of the German settlers, in the Cape Girardeau district, the Rev. Samuel Weyberg, a preacher of the German Reformed Church, came to upper Louisiana in 1803 . . . On his arrival in the country late in the year . . . he preached one of the first Protestant sermons, certainly the first German Protestant sermon, in upper Louisiana, at the house of a German settler about one mile below where the city of Jackson now stands. From that time on Weyberg held regular religious services for a number of years at the houses of various German settlers."¹²

A young woman living in Jackson in 1806 wrote to her father in Georgia describing the moral aspects of life in a frontier town: "This is a very beautiful place, but a very wicked one. There are no religious services here, so the only chance we have to hear a sermon is to go over a very poor road to a little chapel 10 miles away [Bethel Chapel] . . ."¹³

Timothy Flint, Presbyterian minister, lived for a year or so in Jackson where he and his wife conducted a school, and he did itinerant preaching. Flint did not like Jackson and he was especially disturbed by the "camp meeting" type of religion. Flint writes of Jackson in 1818: ". . . caprice in settling the country has placed the county town at Jackson, twelve miles in the interior. It is a considerable village on a hill, with the Kentucky outline of dead trees, and huge logs lying on all sides in the fields. Here is the compactest settlement in the state, a thickly timbered, well watered, and hilly country . . . The soil is inferior, compared with many other points of the state . . ."

"Among these people I sojourned, and preached, more than a year, and my time passed more devoid of interest, or of attachment,

¹⁰Eugene M. Violette, *A History of Missouri*, (Boston, D. C. Heath & Co., 1918), p. 87.

¹¹Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians*, I, 524.

¹²Houck, *A History of Missouri*, III, 204-205.

¹³Quoted by Allan Hinchey, "Stories of Cape Girardeau," printed in the *Southeast Missourian* (Cape Girardeau, Missouri), January 16, 1932.

or comfort, or utility, than in any other part of the country. The people are extremely rough. Their country is a fine range for all species of sectarians, furnishing the sort of people in abundance, who are ignorant, bigoted, and think, by devotion to some favoured preacher or sect, to atone for the want of morals and decency . . ."¹²

"One general trait appears to me strongly to characterize this region in a religious point of view. They are anxious to collect a great many people and preachers, and achieve, if the expression may be allowed, a great deal of religion at once, that they may lie by, and be exempt from its rules and duties until the regular recurrence of the period for replenishing the exhausted stock. Hence we witness the melancholy aspect of much appearance and seeming, frequent meetings, spasms, cries, fallings, faintings, and, what I imagine will be a new aspect of religious feeling to most of my readers, the religious laugh. Nothing is more common at these scenes, than to see the more forward people on these occasions indulging in what seemed to me an idiot and spasmodic laugh, and when I asked what it meant, I was told it was the holy laugh! Preposterous as the term may seem to my readers, the phrase 'holy laugh' is so familiar to me, as no longer to excite surprise. But in these same regions, and among these same people, morals, genuine tenderness of heart, and capacity to be guided either by reason, persuasion, or the uniform dictates of the gospel, was an affecting desideratum."¹³

John Mason Peck, Baptist missionary, visited in Jackson for a short time and found the town and Bethel meeting-house much to his satisfaction. Peck writes in 1818: ". . . I met the church in Bethel meeting-house. This was a log-building, rough in style, but quite as fashionable as any house of worship in the territory . . . On Lord's day . . . I preached a missionary discourse to a large congregation . . . A collection was taken, amounting to thirty-one dollars and thirty-seven cents. This was the second missionary collection ever made in Missouri [by Peck?] . . .

"Jackson at that time [1818] was the county-seat of Cape Girardeau county. It had been laid off in 1815; and at the time of my first visit . . . contained between sixty and seventy dwelling-houses, five stores, two shoemaker-shops, one tannery, and two good schools, one for males and the other for females. The population in and

¹²Flint, *Recollections of the Last Ten Years*, p. 232.

¹³*Ibid.*, pp. 238-239.

around Jackson were more moral, intelligent, and truly religious than the people at any village or settlement in the territory."⁴⁴

Soon after the establishment of Jackson, opportunities to attend school were open to the children of the settlers. Houck writes: "In Jackson subscription 'schools of various degrees of excellence' existed from the time the town was laid out . . ."⁴⁵ The territorial legislature of 1817 authorized the conveyance of "four acres of land in the town of Jackson . . . for the use and benefit of erecting a school house thereon."⁴⁶ In Missouri's first year of statehood an academy was chartered in Jackson by the First General Assembly meeting in 1820.⁴⁷

The *Missouri Herald* was Jackson and Cape Girardeau County's first newspaper. "The first printing press in Jackson was set up in 1819, by T. E. Strange, who published the *Missouri Herald*. He was succeeded by James Russell, who changed the name to the *Independent Patriot*. It was a medium size, five-column folio, and for a little frontier town was a very creditable paper."⁴⁸

Jackson was chosen as the site of one of the early land offices in Missouri. "Congress, on February 17, 1818, established a land office . . . at Jackson in Cape Girardeau County . . . Sales were not reported at the Jackson office until 1821. That year 33,011.8 acres were sold at a purchase price of \$41,508.82."⁴⁹

James describes Jackson in 1819: ". . . we arrived at Jackson, the seat of justice for the county of Cape Girardeau, and, after St. Louis and St. Charles, one of the largest towns in Missouri . . . Jackson is what is called a thriving village, and contains at present [1819] more than fifty houses, which, though built of logs, seem to aspire to a degree of importance unknown to the humble dwellings of the scattered and solitary settlers, assuming an appearance of conse-

⁴⁴John Mason Peck, *Forty Years of Pioneer Life, Memoir of John Mason Peck, D.D.*, edited from his Journals and Correspondence by Rufus Babcock (Philadelphia, American Baptist Publication Society, 1864), 118-119.

⁴⁵Houck, *A History of Missouri*, III, 69-70.

⁴⁶*Acts Passed by the General Assembly of The Territory of Missouri in December and January, 1816 and 1817*, (St. Louis, Printed by Joseph Charles, 1817), p. 68.

⁴⁷*Acts of the First General Assembly of the State of Missouri; Passed at the First Session, Which Was Begun and Held at the Town of Saint Louis, on Monday, the 18th of September, 1820*, (St. Louis, Printed by Isaac N. Henry and Company, 1820), p. 10.

⁴⁸*History of Southeast Missouri*, (Chicago, Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1888), p. 429.

⁴⁹Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians*, I, 206-207.

quence and superiority similar to that we immediately distinguished in the appearance and manners of the people."⁸⁰

BAINBRIDGE

"At Bainbridge, Thomas Nichols and Jacob Littleton operated a horse ferry. A good road led from Golconda [Illinois] to a point opposite Bainbridge, and a road was cleared out in 1815 from Bainbridge to Winchester (then the county seat of New Madrid county)

"... Thomas Moselly, Jr., J. N. Cooper, Medad Randall, and Jenifer Sprigg . . . in 1820 platted the town of Bainbridge, and this remained a river landing with a single warehouse for many years."⁸¹

BYRD'S SETTLEMENT

Brackenridge writes of the Byrd settlement: "Cape Girardeau, contains some of the best settlements in the territory. Burd's [Byrd's] is the principal; it is a few miles from the Mississippi, on excellent land; the improvements extensive."⁸²

"The Byrd settlement was located on the waters of Byrd's creek and tributaries, about sixteen miles northwest from the post of Cape Girardeau. Amos Byrd, senior, the founder of the settlement, was born in North Carolina . . . The entire Byrd family and connections . . . settled on Byrd, Little Byrd and Cane creeks . . . In this Byrd settlement John Byrd [son of Amos] built the first mill and distillery on Byrd creek, and also established a blacksmith shop."⁸³

"William Russell, a native of Scotland, came with the Byrds . . . and taught the first school in the Byrd settlement."⁸⁴

BOLLINGER'S SETTLEMENT

"The first prominent settlement [in a northwest direction from Cape Girardeau] was Bollinger's, the name of the leading patriarch. Mr. Bollinger and a number of other German families made their pitch here, under the Spanish Government . . ."⁸⁵

⁸⁰James, *An Account of an Expedition from Pittsburg to the Rocky Mountains Performed in the Years 1819, 1820*, III, 145.

⁸¹Houck, *A History of Missouri*, III, 61.

⁸²*Ibid.*, III, 185.

⁸³Brackenridge, *Views of Louisiana*, p. 114.

⁸⁴Houck, *A History of Missouri*, II, 184-185.

⁸⁵*Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri*, I, 487.

⁸⁶Peck, *Memoir of John Mason Peck*, p. 119.

"Soon after locating on his concession Col. Bollinger erected a log mill, which later was replaced by a stone structure."⁷⁷ Upon this mill the settlers for many miles around were dependent for their flour

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F108

HUBBELL'S SETTLEMENT

"In 1797 Ithamar Hubbell, a soldier of the Revolution. . . settled on the creek which has since been known by his name, but was then known as the 'Rivière Zenon' . . . Hubbell located where the town of Gordonville is now situated, and at this point established a water-mill. . ."⁷⁸

Houck tells of scattered settlements on Hubbell's creek: "John Summers, and John, junior, several miles north of Hubbell made a location a year before Hubbell settled on this creek. Also Andrew Summers near the head-waters of the creek. About eight miles north of Hubbell's place, Colonel Christopher Hays, under a direct concession of Governor Caso Calvo, in 1800 made a settlement. Several miles south of Hubbell's mill Martin Rodney opened a plantation, and at the bend where the creek leaves the hills and enters the bottom near the present village of Dutchtown, John Logan took up his residence and erected a water-mill."⁷⁹

RAMSAY'S SETTLEMENT

"The first American settlement in the Cape Girardeau district was formed just outside of Lorimier's grant, three miles southwest of the post of Cape Girardeau, and the first settler here was Andrew Ramsay, who opened his plantation in 1795. For subsequent American emigrants his plantation became for several years an objective point. From his place all the new immigrants who came to Spanish country to settle were directed to desirable locations, accompanied often by Ramsay personally, who, of course, was deeply interested in securing American neighbors. Many of these settlers established their homes not far from where he had located."⁸⁰

"An eye witness, Jesse Friend . . . remembers the encampment around Ramsay's plantation . . . Every day, he said, new settlers would arrive from the States, and after a long and weary journey,

⁷⁷Bollinger's concession included the site of the present town of Burfordville. See *History of Southeast Missouri*, (Goodspeed) p. 275.

⁷⁸*History of Southeast Missouri*, p. 275.

⁷⁹Houck, *A History of Missouri*, II, 185.

⁸⁰*Ibid.*, II, 185-186.

⁸¹*Ibid.*, II, 182-183.

rest along the bank of a creek that meandered through his plantation, and yet known as Ramsay's Creek, and allow their cattle to pasture in the open and parklike woods, filled in the summer with luxuriant cane and grass, while they themselves, accompanied by Ramsay, prospected the country for eligible locations. On Sundays, especially, the whole settlement would congregate at Ramsay's to hear the latest news from the latest immigrants, and to pass the day in such enjoyments as a new country afforded."¹⁰²

Ramsay's settlement is credited with having the first English school west of the Mississippi River. Houck writes: "The teacher at Mt. Tabor school [one mile from Andrew Ramsay's plantation] . . . is not known although it is a well established fact that at Mt. Tabor was established the first English school west of the Mississippi river."¹⁰³

RANDALL'S SETTLEMENT

"Another settlement of early date in Cape Girardeau district was made on what is now known as Randall's creek . . . Here the Randalls, from Hamilton county, Virginia, arrived in 1797. John Randall obtained a grant situated eight miles from the village of 'Lorimont' and about one and a half miles east of the present town of Gordonville . . . in 1804 a compact settlement existed in this neighborhood."¹⁰⁴

OTHER SETTLEMENTS IN THE CAPE GIRARDEAU AREA

The settlements in the southern part of Wayne County have been noted in part two of "Americans in the Valley," on the New Madrid area. The part of Cape Girardeau that went to make up Wayne County also contained scattered settlements and Douglas describes the most notable: "The first settlement in Wayne County was made in 1802; this was where the village of Patterson now stands . . ."¹⁰⁵

There were various German settlements in the Cape Girardeau area, though Bollinger's settlement was perhaps the largest and best-known. These Germans for the most part did not mix with the Americans. Flint describes one settlement which he visited: "... there is one curiosity here,—an isolated but pure German settlement, where these people have in fact preserved their nationality, and

¹⁰²*History of Southeast Missouri*, p. 272.

¹⁰³Houck, *A History of Missouri*, II, 182.

¹⁰⁴*Ibid.*, II, 189-190.

¹⁰⁵Robert S. Douglass, *History of Southeast Missouri a Narrative Account of Its Historical Progress, Its People and Its Principal Interests*, (Chicago, Lewis, 1912), I, 80.

their language more unmixed, than even in Pennsylvania . . . They are principally Lutherans, and came some of them directly from Germany, but the greater portion from North Carolina and Pennsylvania. They have fixed themselves on a clear and beautiful stream called the White-water, which runs twenty-five miles, and loses itself in the great swamp."⁹⁸

Several families had settled on the edge of the Big Swamp before 1800, and there were some settlements made at a considerable distance from the Mississippi.⁹⁹ "The first settlement in the section now comprising Reynolds County was made in 1812 by Henry Fry, a Kentuckian, [and others]."¹⁰⁰

Even far into the interior of Cape Girardeau County, in what are now Greene and Christian counties, land was being marked for settlement. John Pettijohn, his sons, their families, Joseph Price, and Augustine Friend set out in 1818 from Ohio "to seek a home in the interior of the New Territory of Missouri."¹⁰¹ Hardships halted these settlers at the White River in the present state of Arkansas for several years. But they made hunting excursions into what is now Greene County. "On return from one of these excursions, William Pettijohn told his neighbors that he had discovered the country which flowed with milk and honey, bear's oil and buffalo marrow."¹⁰² In the spring and summer of 1822 these families left the White River and made permanent settlements near what is now Springfield, Missouri.

⁹⁸*Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri*, edited by R. L. Conard, V, 340.

⁹⁹Flint, *Recollections of the Last Ten Years*, pp. 232-233.

¹⁰⁰See Houck, *A History of Missouri*. II. 190.

¹⁰¹George S. Escott, *History and Directory of Springfield and North Springfield* (Springfield, Missouri, *Patriot Advertiser*, 1873), p. 12.

¹⁰²*Ibid.*, pp. 14-15.

HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

A PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY

Are you coming to the Society's fiftieth Annual Meeting to be held at Columbia this fall or winter? I'd like to urge every member to attend, for this occasion marks the high-light of the year of Society activities. It offers a good opportunity for many members to get to know their Society better through a personal visit, to renew acquaintances, and to exchange views and ideas with other people of similar interests from all over Missouri.

The trip to Columbia makes a pleasant week-end drive from almost any section of the state. Why not come early and take time to look around the Society's rooms at the University library building? You'll enjoy Thomas Hart Benton's colorful war paintings and the Daniel Fitzpatrick cartoon drawings in the third floor gallery. Visit the especially designed rare book room housing the priceless Bay Collection of Middle Western Americana. In the reference room take a look at the 19th Century George Caleb Bingham paintings, which have been borrowed for special exhibits by some of the great art galleries of the nation.

Drop down to the newspaper room and see a demonstration of our microfilm reader machines, with which any of our 3,500,000 pages of newspapers preserved on space-saving rolls of film can be read in full size. Courteous staff members will answer your questions and show you around the building.

Come to the business meeting at 2 o'clock, where you can meet your Society officers if you have not already done so and learn for yourself how your Society is run. You'll be in on the election of trustees, hear a summary of accomplishments during the past biennium, and get an exclusive preview of the new plans on schedule for the Society during the coming year.

I'll give a resumé of our work in acquisitions, binding, and cataloging and tell of other outstanding achievements during the biennium. For instance, we microfilmed an average of 1,000,000 pages of Missouri newspapers each year, completed the four-volume work of *Ozark Folksongs*, and published volumes 15 and 16 of the *Governors' Messages*, covering the administrations of Governors Forrest C. Donnell and Phil M. Donnelly.

You'll hear details of future plans, which include microfilming of current daily Missouri newspapers; publication of the Simmons Diary of an expedition to California during the gold rush; publication of the index to volumes 26-43 of the *Review*; and publication of an illustrated booklet on Missouri history planned for free distribution.

It was nearly half a century ago, on December 5, 1901, that the Executive Committee held its first annual meeting and re-elected E. W. Stephens of Columbia president of the Society and elected F. A. Sampson of Sedalia secretary in place of Isidor Loeb, who resigned. On that day and the next, the Society held its first Annual Meeting. The important announcement at that meeting was the acquisition of the Society's basic library, the Sampson Collection. Our tremendous growth since that time has been reported year by year.

This year, the annual banquet of the Society will climax the day. It will be held at the Daniel Boone Hotel at 7:00, preceded by an informal reception in the lobby at 6:30, where you'll meet and talk with others who share your interest in Missouri history. There'll be a good dinner and a stimulating program, with a speaker of national prominence in the historical field.

If you have not already made your dinner reservations, please do so early. Tickets are \$1.75 a plate.

You'll enjoy your visit to our Annual Meeting and you'll come away with new pride in your State Historical Society and the part you take in supporting it.

MEMBERS ACTIVE IN INCREASING SOCIETY'S MEMBERSHIP

During the five months from February, 1951, through June, 1951, the following members of the Society increased its membership as indicated:

FIVE LIFE MEMBERS

Warren, David M., Panhandle, Texas

ONE LIFE MEMBER

Shoemaker, Floyd C., Columbia

ELEVEN NEW MEMBERS

Fitzgerald, R. L., Kansas City

Missouri Historical Review

TEN NEW MEMBERS

Dyer, Clyde P., Webster Groves
Haley, F. C., III, Louisiana

SEVEN NEW MEMBERS

Motley, Mrs. R. L., Bowling Green
Smith, I. A., Independence

FIVE NEW MEMBERS

Mason, Joseph R., Fayette
Moore, L. F., Laclede

FOUR NEW MEMBERS

Mills, Ray G., Clayton
Williams, Roy D., Boonville

THREE NEW MEMBERS

Barger, R. L., Ironton
Diggs, M. I., Wellsville
Irving, Leonard, Washington, D. C.
McIlvaine, J. Edward, St. Louis
Meriwether, Charles L., Jr., Louisiana
Rockhold, H. K., Chillicothe
Roper, Paul, West Plains

TWO NEW MEMBERS

Golladay, Mrs. J. E., Otterville
Hartley, Mrs. W. B. Rochepot
Hobbs, Mrs. John W., Jefferson City
Miles, Jesse M., Hayti
Moore, George H., St. Louis
Philibert, Helene, Arlington, Virginia
Pryce, Harold G., St. Louis
Suttle, Harry L., Springfield
Trail, E. B., Berger
Withers, Mrs. Robert S., Liberty
Withrow, Charles M., Tarkio

ONE NEW MEMBER

Allen, Alva F., Clinton	Bey, Albert, Perryville
Anderson, Lillian, Jackson	Bland, Hugh F., Mission, Kansas
Baker, Mrs. Richard E., Branson	Boggemeir, W. F., Boonville
Barnes, C. M., Marston	Brand, Jean, Columbia

Bundschu, H. A., Kansas City
 Burrus, Temple L., St. Louis
 Culmer, Frederic A., Fayette
 Doolin, Mrs. Henry, Milan
 Durston, E'eanor D., St. Louis
 Ellington, R. D., Jr., Portageville
 Ferguson, John A., Washington, D. C.
 Fields, Hardy R., Houston, Texas
 Freeman, Ralph M., Independence
 Green, Arthur, Webster Groves
 Gresham, Lois, Springfield
 Had, Clara A., St. Louis
 Henwood, Virginia, Jefferson City
 Hereford, Mrs. John, St. Louis
 Hopson, George, Monroe City
 Houchins, Claude M., Falls Church,
 Va.
 Jones, Charles J., Pierce City
 Jones, J. W., Maryville
 Jones, Robert N., St. Louis
 Kelly, Clement T., St. Louis
 Knipmeyer, Gilbert, Jefferson City
 Lanham, Mrs. B. M., Slater
 MacReynolds, Ben, Pierce City
 McCluskey, Tom, Richmond
 Miles, Dale S., Buffalo, New York
 Miller, A. V., St. Louis

Morgenthaler, Charles A., St. Louis
 Myers, W. T., Hannibal
 O'Connor, Edward P., Mission, Kansas
 O'Reilly, Charles F., Springfield
 Papin, Lewis B., Chaffee
 Partee, William E., Hannibal
 Phillips, A. B., Independence
 Ray, Means, Cassville
 Remley, Mrs. V. N., Liberty
 Robyn, Paul, St. Louis
 Russell, F. T., Hannibal
 Schooley, Herschel, Washington, D. C.
 Schultz, Mrs. Raymond, St. Louis
 Shoemaker, Mrs. Floyd C., Columbia
 Simpson, Morris B., Kansas City
 Soper, Mrs. Lee B., Liberty
 Stevens, B. Cordell, Clayton
 Stewart, Ben B., Cameron
 Stidham, J. H., Fulton
 Stumpf, Russell H., St. Louis
 Trager, Mrs. Frank, Chillicothe
 Tice, Alvera, Sullivan
 Vallette, E. B., Nevada
 Wettach, C. C., Columbia
 Wolf, Louis, Webster Groves
 Wyrsch, Fred R., Kansas City
 Young, Mrs. F. G., Marshall

NEW MEMBERS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Three hundred and ninety applications for membership were received by the Society during the five months from February, 1951, through June, 1951, inclusive. The total annual membership as of June 30, 1951, was 5437.

The new members are:

Abernathy, L. G., Fayette
 Adams, Charles H., St. Joseph
 Adams, Mrs. O. J., Hamilton
 Agee, Mrs. Frank, Brunswick
 Allee, W. L., Eldon
 Allen, Edwin H., Cameron
 Allen, George, Fayette
 Allen, Wendel, Washington, D.C.
 Alexander, A. R., Plattsburg
 Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence W.,
 Gallatin

Anderson, Elliott M., St. Louis
 Anderson, T. W., Cape Girardeau
 Andrews, Orrel Marie, St. Joseph
 Appling, Guy, Lebanon
 Armbruster, Charles P., St. Louis
 Armentrout, Russell, Louisiana
 Atwood, Fred H., Clayton
 Aylor, R. B., Jefferson City
 Babb, Mrs. Lulu, Lebanon
 Baltes, Theodore, San Jose, Calif.
 Barnes, V. N., Kansas City

- Barnett, Gordon, Kansas City
 Barr, John, West Plains
 Barron, Mrs. Robert, Fredericktown
 Bayard, Ralph F., St. Louis
 Beard, J. W., St. Joseph
 Becker, Hugh F., Cameron
 Bedford, Thomas P., Fayette
 Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles, Columbia
 Bentley, Mont, Monett
 Bestgen, Leonard, Cameron
 Bickford, Roy M., Flint, Michigan
 Blackmore, John, Independence
 Boggemeier, Mrs. W. F., Boonville
 Bond, Baxter B., Hannibal—LIFE
 Bonne Terre Memorial Library, Bonne
 Terre
 Bookout, Homer, Kirbyville
 Booth, Herbert R., Hamilton
 Bradley, Henry D., St. Joseph
 Brady, Edwin F., Warsaw
 Bram, Mrs. R. J. A., Hamilton
 Brandes, Mr. and Mrs. Spear, Boon-
 ville
 Brennan, George J., St. Louis
 Brewbaker, Charles W., Dayton, Ohio
 Brotherton, T. L., Greenfield
 Brown, Albert, Canton
 Brown, Mrs. J. C., Rocheport
 Brown, Mrs. Walter R., Liberty
 Browning, Mrs. W. B., Carrollton
 Broyles, Watkins A., Bethany
 Bruening, Paul H., Jackson
 Bruton, Harry, Springfield
 Bryant, Sallie J., St. Joseph
 Bryant, William P., Bethany
 Bryden, John, Jr., Carrollton
 Burrows, E. R., Van Buren
 Byers, C. A., Cameron
 Cameron, Archie K., Hannibal
 Campbell, Ruth, St. Joseph
 Carender, M. T., Stockton
 Carlson, Harold L., St. Joseph
 Carpenter, Darlene, Seymour
 Carrick, Raymond, Seymour
 Casals, John, St. Louis
 Cayce, W. P., Farmington
 Chambers, William N., St. Louis
 Chism, Leon E., Sr., Hayti
 Christoph, Charles, Fredericktown
 Cockrill, Woodsen, Mexico
 Coghlin, Mrs. T. J., Kansas City
 Cole, M. C., Bethany
 Collins, Selwyn D., Washington, D.C.
 Conley, Mrs. Inza, Union
 Conran, J. V., New Madrid
 Cooke, Oscar O., Chillicothe
 Cooper, Mrs. Hudson, Carrollton
 Courtney, Newton, St. Joseph
 Cowan, Dora, St. Joseph
 Cox, Mrs. E. Q., Brunswick
 Coy, Roy E., St. Joseph
 Cramer, Herman, Columbia
 Crawford, Mrs. Zeltha N., Cameron
 Crume, E. L., St. Joseph
 Cunningham, E. A., Louisiana
 Daily, Milton J., Brunswick
 Davis, Robert E., Kansas City
 Davis, Walter N., Kirkwood
 Dearing, H. C., Brunswick
 Decker, Mrs. Charlotte A., St. Joseph
 Deem, Mrs. T. E., Cameron
 Deems, John, Butler
 Denslow, Ray V., Trenton—LIFE
 Dillman, L. Wyman, Caruthersville
 Dodson, Charles, Van Buren
 D'Oench, Ralph, Creve Coeur
 Doerge, William A., Ste. Genevieve
 Dolman, Mrs. J. W., Hamilton
 Donze, Harold E., Ste. Genevieve
 Dove, Wesley R., Louisiana
 Dowell, D. M., Chillicothe
 Draper, Mrs. William R., Joplin
 Durham, Edward, Kansas City
 Edwards, Walter J., St. Joseph
 Eichenlaub, Martin, Bonne Terre
 Eidmann, Mrs. H., Jonesburg
 Elliott, Brownlee, Jefferson City
 Ellis, Mrs. W. W., Marceline
 Elsea, Mrs. A. F., Moberly
 Emerson, Drury, Bowling Green
 Estes, Charley R., Brunswick
 Everett, Mrs. Martha, Otterville
 Fairleigh, Mrs. Emily K., Kansas City
 Fairleigh, Mrs. J. O., St. Joseph
 Faucett, Thomas N., St. Joseph
 Feeny, John W., Poplar Bluff

- Ferguson, W. L., South Greenfield
 Finke, Mrs. Morgan D., Carrollton
 Fisher, A. J., Hannibal
 Fitz, Mrs. C. S., Farmington
 Foster, Thomas C., Chillicothe
 Fredericksen, P. A., Hamilton
 Fry, J. Overton, Louisiana
 Fuller, Mrs. Delia, Lebanon
 Gamble, W. G., St. Louis
 Gasparotti, Mrs. J. J., Moberly
 Gasper, Harold E., St. Joseph
 Gaynor, Mary Margaret, St. Joseph
 Geiger, Lionel, Boonville
 Geisreiter, Bert E., Sacramento, Calif.
 Gerhardt, Joan, Cape Girardeau
 Gilbert, Grover, Butler
 Gilchrist, Billie, Cameron
 Gladden, William E., Houston
 Gleason, Frances E., Lebanon
 Graves, O. O., Jefferson City
 Gray, Elizabeth Jane, Sedalia
 Gray, Mrs. Marvin M., Columbia
 Green, Arthur W., Webster Groves
 Green, W. C., Butler
 Green, William, Louisiana
 Griffith, C. O., Slater
 Grobe, Edgar E., Ste. Genevieve
 Goodman, Druey, Louisiana
 Goodrich, Howard B., Hannibal
 Goodson, Eunice, Carrollton
 Goodson, I. A., Grant City
 Gordon, William S., Richmond Heights
 Hagebusch, O. E., Clayton
 Haggman, Richard, Mission, Kansas
 Hale, John K., Chaffee
 Hall, Gordon L., Nevada
 Hall, Mrs. H. Baxter, Clarence
 Halter, Regina L., St. Joseph
 Hamilton Public Library, Hamilton
 Haney, A. F., Canton
 Hansen, A. M., St. Joseph
 Hardesty, Mrs. Benson C., Cape Girardeau
 Harlan, Mrs. D. L., Clarence
 Harlow, Monty, Springfield
 Hartman, Mrs. F. V., St. Joseph
 Hartwig, Mrs. Edith H., St. Joseph
 Hartzler, Mrs. Richard M., Kansas City
 Hause, Mrs. W. A., Lebanon
 Healey, J. F., Washington, D.C.
 Henderson, Robert, Jackson
 Hendren, R. C., Hamilton
 Herring, Lloyd H., Brunswick
 Henry, Harold, Laclede
 Hobson, Lee R., Kahoka
 Hoeh, Harold W., Glendale
 Holland, R. D., Butler
 Hope, Mrs. W. A., Doniphan
 Hoover, Chester T., Laclede
 Howard, Annie, New Madrid
 Howard, Francis E., Ironton
 Howerly, D. E., Wheatland
 Hubacher, Edna, St. Joseph
 Humphrey, P. L., Kansas City
 Ice, William H., Lillbourn
 Irving, Leonard, Washington, D.C.
 Irving, Mrs. Leonard, Washington, D.C.
 Irving, Jerry, Independence
 Irving, Mrs. Jerry, Independence
 Irwin, L. B., St. Joseph
 Israel, Lewis I., Bethany
 Jacobs, Lew Wallace, Jr., Fayette
 Jacobsmeyer, Robert R., Glendale
 Johnson, Mrs. F. J., Lebanon
 Jones, Mrs. Ann W., Carrollton
 Jones, Charles W., Jefferson City
 Jones, J. E., Slater
 Jordan, W. A., Louisiana
 Jurden, Leonard W., Kansas City
 Kanaga, Clinton W., Kansas City, Kans.
 Kelliker, John, Brunswick
 Kemper, Mary Lee, St. Joseph
 Kephart, Harry, St. Joseph
 Kerby, James T., Webb City
 Kindred, Mrs. Collins F., Smithville
 Kist, Casper W., St. Joseph
 Kister, George, St. Charles
 Klaus, Harold, Ironton
 Kleinschmidt, R. E., Hillsboro
 Knoch, Mrs. H. J., Cameron
 Knudsen, J. E., Jonesburg
 Knui, Arthur W., Clayton

- Koberty, H. W., Doniphan
 Koby, Mrs. Fred, Lebanon
 Koch, M. L., Fayette
 Kolb, Marie A., Joplin
 Kuchs, Albert, Maryville
 Lacey, Albert T., Fredericktown
 Lanning, R. C., Ste. Genevieve
 Lanser, Roland L., Lawrence, Kansas
 Lawhorn, George E., Columbia
 Leake, H. H., Aurora
 Lee, Floyd, Ironton
 LeMert, Harold, Jr., Ferguson
 Lindquist, Emory, Lindsburg, Kansas
 Linn, M. P., Effingham, Illinois
 Logan, Sheridan A., New York, N.Y.
 Lomax, Carroll, Sumner
 Loving, Mrs. Mabel, St. Joseph
 Lowden, Earl, Sumner
 Lucas, Mrs. Okla. H., Fayette
 Lucas, Mrs. Porter S., Crane
 McCracken, J. E., Bethlehem, Pa.
 McGoverne, C. M., Butler
 McPike, Mr. and Mrs. James H.,
 Bowling Green
 Maddern, Jim H., Louisiana
 Magruder, Mrs. Alma, Brunswick
 Mahoney, John W., Hannibal
 Mann, Clair V., Rolla—LIFE
 Mann, Clyde, Van Buren
 Martin, A. E., Kansas City
 Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Bob, Louisiana
 Martin, Hazel, Hamilton
 Matthes, M. C., Hillsboro
 Maupin, J. C., Clarence
 Max, C. Willard, St. Louis
 Maxwell, Arthur L., Lexington
 Meador, L. E., Springfield—LIFE
 Means, Lewis M., Fayette
 Meng, Everett W., Mexico
 Merritt, J. P., St. Joseph
 Messmore, Ford, Canton
 Michaels, William C., Kansas City
 Miller, Frank R., Brentwood
 Miller, A. A., Hamilton
 Miller, Mrs. Clyde H., Aurora
 Miller, Dan E., Fayette
 Miller, Mrs. Myrtle S., Harrisburg
 Miller, Thomas A., Evansville, Ind.
 Mires, Tom, Houston
 Mollenkamp, Max, Richmond
 Mooney, Mrs. James S., Washington,
 D.C.
 Moore, Dorothy O., St. Louis
 Morgan, Walter B., Fayette
 Morgan, Mrs. Walter B., Fayette
 Morgenthaler, Charles A., St. Louis
 Morton, Mrs. Joseph, Jr., St. Joseph
 Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Robert S., Bowl-
 ing Green
 Mytton, J. A., St. Joseph
 Nagel, Mr. and Mrs. Paul C., Inde-
 pendence
 Neely, Russell, Laclede
 Newberry, William Mason, St. Louis
 Nichols, F. E., Van Buren
 Nichols, Tyson, Brunswick
 Norvell, Mrs. Bob, Bowling Green
 Nothdurft, Lillian A., Joplin
 O'Connor, Edward P., Mission, Kansas
 Okenfuss, A. C., Ste. Genevieve
 Olsen, Richard W., Albert Lea, Minn.
 O'Meara, Thomas B., St. Joseph
 O'Neal, Martin, Cameron
 O'Reilly, Eugene D., Nogales, Ariz.
 Orthwein, William R., St. Louis
 Palmer, H. H., Bowling Green
 Parker, Mrs. Ethel R., Vienna
 Parker, Knowlton, St. Joseph
 Parks, M. D., Kansas City
 Parvin, Maxine, Clarence
 Pelton, Frank E., St. Louis
 Pfeiffer, Agatha, St. Joseph
 Philibert, Helene, Arlington, Va.
 Philpott, Freda, Seymour
 Phillips, Ivan W., Warsaw
 Piatt, M. Allen, Butler
 Pickett, C. P., Princeton
 Pitts, Oscar, Cameron
 Pope, Mrs. Icie Mae, Marshfield
 Price, Dan D., Hannibal—LIFE
 Priest, John Vaughan, Sr., Jackson
 Pritchett, Coe, Nashua
 Preston, William E., Liberty
 Propst, Cecil M., Bethany
 Putnam County Public Library, Union-
 ville

- Raby, William H., Ironton
 Rauh, John A., Brunswick
 Reddick, Norman, Perryville
 Reed, Wilmer H., Montgomery, Ala.
 Reid, Raymond, Montgomery City
 Remley, Mrs. V. K., Council Bluffs, Iowa
 Richmond, George U., St. Joseph
 Roberts, Eldon, Jackson
 Roberts, J. Donovan, St. Joseph
 Robinson, G. Wilse, Kansas City
 Robinson, H. P. Butler
 Rose, F. P. Rogers, Arkansas
 Ross, Ralph M., Chillicothe
 Rozier, Francis J., Ste. Genevieve
 Rutledge, Nancy B., St. Louis
 Salzwedel, G. H., Jefferson City
 Sampson, Mrs. W. A., Columbia
 Sands, Raymond, Fayette
 Sartor, Mr. and Mrs. Louis G., St. Louis
 Schaper, Philip, Bowling Green
 Schaufler, R. McE., Kansas City
 Scheidker, Harry, Hannibal
 Schroeder, E. H., Maplewood
 Schroeder, John, Louisiana
 Schmandt, Henry J., Davenport, Iowa
 Sefton, Trall, Chillicothe
 Settle, Mrs. W. B., San Diego, Calif.
 Sewell, W. D., Springfield
 Shade, Leo L., Jackson
 Shaw, William J., Fayette
 Shearer, Mrs. Jessie B., St. Joseph
 Sherman, G. W., Cameron
 Shore, Evan A., Cassville
 Sieber, Edward S., St. Louis
 Sisters of St. Francis, Chillicothe
 Skaggs, Mrs. L. L., Kansas City
 Smith, Forrest, Jefferson City—LIFE
 Smith, Frank W., Canton
 Smith, Joe A., Woodriver, Illinois
 Smith, Mrs. S. A., Joplin
 Smith, R. L., Fulton
 Smutz, Harold T., Webster Groves
 Sorensen, Mrs. B. P., Brunswick
 Stark, Edwin, Louisiana
 Stark, Lawrence E., Louisiana
 Starnes, Lee, St. Joseph
 Staubus, George, Brunswick
 Strauby, Mrs. E. J., Bowling Green
 Stauch, Theodore C., Kansas City
 Stringfellow, Grace, Princeton, N.J.
 Sutherland, Mrs. Lee C., St. Joseph
 Taylor, Mrs. W. E., Clarksville
 Teachnor, Dix, Kansas City
 Thompson, Henry C., Bonne Terre—LIFE
 Tice, Herbert, Sullivan
 Timken, Mildred M., Neosho
 Tobin, John C., St. Louis
 Toole, Leona C., St. Joseph
 Tourbier, Ada, St. Joseph
 Tranholm, Mrs. George A., St. Joseph
 Tual, Charles J., Ironton
 Turner, Mrs. C. H., Springfield
 Turner, Mrs. Evelyn S., Oswego, New York—LIFE
 Vail, M. Florence, Cameron
 Vallette, E. B., Nevada
 Varner, Calla, St. Joseph
 Varner, Mrs. I. L., Fayette
 Vernon, Dallas, Lebanon
 Vohs, Carl F., University City
 Wallace, Neva, St. Joseph
 Wanger, Fred M., St. Joseph
 Ward, Harry M., Canton
 Washburn, J. L., Versailles
 Watkins, L. S., Sr., Hayti
 Waugh, Lloyd, Louisiana
 Weathers, Molly Ann, Boonville
 Wells, R. L., Marshall
 Wentworth Library, Lexington
 Werner, Fred W., St. Joseph
 West, Dee, Monroe City
 West Plains Public Library, West Plains
 Wettach, Mrs. Frank, Springfield
 Whitener, Paul, St. Louis
 Wilkins, Fred D., Louisiana
 Williams, Claude E., Chaffee
 Wilson, William S., Hillsboro
 Wines, Mrs. J. H., Hamilton
 Witten, Mrs. Mary L., Trenton

Wolf, Frank L., St. Cloud, Minnesota
 Wolfe, Mrs. Carl H., St. Louis
 Wolter, Ed., Chillicothe

Woods, Sam, Tucson, Arizona
 Woodward, Ralph L., Fayette
 Young, Mrs. Willie, Marshall

MESSAGES AND PROCLAMATIONS OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE
 STATE OF MISSOURI

The State Historical Society of Missouri has just completed the publication of Volume XVI of the *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of the State of Missouri*, the official documentary series initiated by the Society in 1922.

Compiled and edited by Floyd C. Shoemaker, secretary of the Society, and Sarah Guitar, reference librarian, this volume brings the series up to date with the presentation of the official acts of Missouri's forty-first governor, Phil M. Donnelly. It covers the years 1945-1949, when Missouri's present constitution became effective, and includes a picture of Donnelly as governor and a biographical sketch of his life and achievements by Frank P. Briggs, former U. S. senator from Missouri. Its 642 pages, the largest number to date of any volume, contain approximately three times the number of "Special Messages" contained in Volume XV which helps explain its added length.

This series of sixteen volumes is of particular value to reference librarians, lawyers, jurists, and students of political science since the material in it is not available elsewhere in a single library or reference unit. The official public papers of the administrations of forty-one Missouri governors (1820-1949) have been compiled from House and Senate journals of the state, memoranda in manuscript form in the office of the secretary of state in Jefferson City, and reprints of missing early official documents which were published in various newspapers of the time.

Copies of Volume XVI may be obtained from the State Historical Society of Missouri at Columbia for \$5.00, postpaid.

SOCIETY RANKED SECOND IN PROGRESS
 AND ACHIEVEMENTS

At the 1951 meeting of the American Association for State and Local History, June 14-16, in Newark, Del., the State Historical Society of Missouri was ranked second in the nation in progress and accomplishments during the year considering resources. The Special

Award of Merit of the A. A. S. L. H. went to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. It was based on a national poll of the state societies. In this weighted poll, Wisconsin received 29 votes, the State Historical Society of Missouri 17, and Texas Historical Society was third with 13 votes.

The rank of the society was based on: its maintenance of the largest paid adult membership in a historical society in the United States; its publication program which included Volumes XV and XVI of *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of the State of Missouri* as well as illustrated historical newspaper articles appearing in the press throughout the state twice a month; its unusually large microfilm project which averaged 1,000,000 pages a year; and the establishment of a department of historical highway markers for marking historic sites.

At the same meeting at which the Society was so honored three awards were given in this area: the *Kansas City Star* was given the regional award of merit as being the most outstanding daily newspaper in the Missouri River states in its contribution to local and state history; the *Liberty* (Mo.) *Advance and Tribune* received the regional award among the weekly newspapers in the Missouri River states; and Clair V. Mann of Rolla, secretary-treasurer of the Phelps County Historical Society, received the regional award in the same area for his individual contributions to local history.

NINETIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF ATHENS

All-day ceremonies at Croton, Iowa, August 5, celebrated the ninetieth anniversary of the Battle of Athens, Missouri, directly across the Des Moines River from Croton, where on August 5, 1861, Col. David Moore with a small force of Union militia defeated Col. Martin E. Green and his Missouri State forces. Cannon balls from the skirmish fell in Croton, defended by Iowa troops, so both Iowans and Missourians participated in the anniversary observance.

Planned by the Southeast Iowa Civil War Memorial Association with the Rev. Sales Smith of East Moline, Ill., as master of ceremonies, the program in the morning included songs and speaking by the Rev. and Mrs. Vernon Wilson of Carthage, Ill. The Kahoka, Mo., and Farnington and Argyle, Ia., high school bands furnished music for the occasion.

In the afternoon, Floyd C. Shoemaker spoke on the Battle of Athens, pointing out that research shows that Athens must share honors with Salineville, Ohio, in its claim of being the "northernmost battle of the Civil War" since a skirmish occurred near Salineville on July 26, 1863, on almost exactly the same degree and minute of north latitude as the Battle of Athens. Shoemaker emphasized the strategic importance of the Missouri battle by saying that Athens guarded the gateway across the Des Moines River to Croton which in turn was on the railroad leading to Keokuk, twenty miles away, where Federal supplies were kept.

Mr. Shoemaker voiced the hope that a memorial to this battle might be established at Athens, perhaps in the form of a memorial park, battle field museum, and historical society. This idea had also been advocated by Ben F. Dixon, curator of the San Diego (Calif.) Historical Society, in a brochure issued in 1943. Mr. Dixon issued this summer a series of twelve press releases on that period of the war. The Chamber of Commerce at Kahoka has also recently taken action looking toward the creation of a Missouri state park at the battle site.

ATTENTION! TEACHERS!

In an article titled "Folklore for the School" in the February, 1951, issue of *Social Studies*, Philip D. Jordan, professor of history at the University of Minnesota, has the following comment to make:

"Only recently the State Historical Society of Missouri has published and made available at an astonishingly low price its *Ozark Folksongs*, four volumes of wonderful native balladry that begin with old English tunes and conclude with songs reflecting western migration, the temperance movement, the Civil War, woman suffrage, politics, and prohibition. It seems to me that no school, dedicated to instruction in the democratic way of life, can afford to be without a set of *Ozark Folksongs*."

This article was also presented as a paper at the thirtieth annual meeting of the National Council for the Social Studies at Minneapolis, December 24, 1950.

BACK ISSUES OF THE REVIEW WANTED

A count of the Society's reserve supply of January, 1951, and April, 1951, issues of the *Missouri Historical Review* has disclosed

the fact that we do not have a number commensurate with our supply of other issues. Various needs arise for these issues; to fill in missing volumes in collections, to name one. Therefore, we are appealing to our readers who may have an extra January, 1951, or April, 1951, *Review* which they do not care to preserve, to return it to us.

GRADUATE THESES RELATING TO MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY GRADUATE THESES, 1949-1950

The masters' theses accepted by St. Louis University during 1949-1950 which are of interest to the Missouri historian are as follows:

- Berry, Rose Brigid, *A History of Alexian Brothers Hospital, Saint Louis, Missouri, 1869-1949.*
- Boeger, William Joseph, *Federal Public Housing and Its Application to the City of Saint Louis.*
- Castlen, Joseph William, Jr., *The History of Saint Leo Center in Saint Louis, Missouri.*
- Chase, Hallie Willis, *History of the Saint Louis City Hospital Training School for Nurses, Saint Louis, Missouri, 1883-1948.*
- Cunniff, Ellen Marcella, *History of the Division of Audio-Visual Education of the Saint Louis Public Schools, 1904-1949.*
- Donati, Leo Simon, *Secret Societies in Missouri during the Civil War.*
- Flannery, Mary Antoinette, *Significant Trends in National Elections in the City of Saint Louis between 1944 and 1948.*
- Hartnett, Reverend James Raymond, *Profit-Sharing Industries in Saint Louis.*
- Johnston, Gloria Mary, *A Study of the Program of the Girls' Home, Saint Louis, Missouri, October, 1948.*
- Lampe, Anthony Bernard, *The Background of Professional Baseball in Saint Louis.*
- Lyall, Ruth Elizabeth, *A Developmental Study of the Social Service Department, Saint John's Hospital, Saint Louis, Missouri, July, 1918 to January, 1948.*
- Marcil, Rita Josephine, *An Analysis of Services Rendered to Runaway Adults by Mullanphy Travelers Aid, Saint Louis, Missouri, September 1, 1947, to August 31, 1949.*
- Marlow, Arthur Clare, *The Committee on Legislative Research of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri.*
- Roskopf, Lea Anne, *Curriculum Development at Harris Teachers College of Saint Louis, Missouri: 1857-1949.*
- Webster, Mother Anne Kathryn, R. S. C. J., *The Correspondence between Bishop Rosati and Blessed Philippine Duchesne.*
- Weger, Jane Elizabeth, *An Analysis of Services Rendered to Runaway Children by Mullanphy Travelers Aid Society, Saint Louis, Missouri, from September 1, 1947 through August 31, 1949.*

- Welsch, Mary Jane, *Treatment of the Franco-Prussian War by the Saint Louis English-Speaking Newspapers.*
 Woida, Sister Mary Cyriaka, O. S. F., *Migrational Trends of Graduates of Eight Catholic Rural High Schools of Missouri.*

The doctoral dissertations for the same period are:

- Reutter, Clifford John, *Saint Louis Reaction to United States Foreign Policy.*
 Schmandt, Henry Joseph, *The Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1943-1944: A Study in State Constitution Making.*
 Trout, Maurice Elmore, *The Development of Licensing in Saint Louis.*

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY GRADUATE THESES, 1949-1950

The masters' theses accepted by Washington University during 1949-1950 which are of interest to the Missouri historian are as follows:

- Barbee, Bud, *St. Louis Drama in 1861 and 1862.*
 Becherer, Floyd Oliver, *History of St. Louis, 1817-1826.*
 Benner, Velma Reinhart, *Webster Groves, Missouri, Residential Satellite of Saint Louis.*
 Ellman, Victor Alexander, *The Office of City Manager in University City, Missouri, 1947-1949.*
 Gerstein, Irving, *Carl Schurz: Editorial Monitor of the American Conscience.*
 Goff, Ida Esther, *Mark Twain and the Dreyfus Case.*
 Hawley, Monroe Elwyn, *The Nineteenth Century Reformation Movement in St. Louis, 1837-1890.*
 Hesse, Richard Michel, *Aspects of the Early St. Louis Stage.*
 Holland, Dorothy Garésche, *An Annotated Check List of the Magazines Published in St. Louis before 1900.*
 Langefeld, Wilfred Chris, *The Santa Fe Trail, 1850-1854.*
 Sunder, John Edward, *The Construction and Operation of the Telegraph in Missouri, 1847-1860.*

The doctoral dissertations for the same period are:

- Ehrlich, Walter, *History of the Dred Scott Case through the Decision of 1857.*
 Hayes, Donn Walter, *A History of Smith Academy of Washington University.*
 Oliveri, Angelo Samuel, *Some Significant Events in the Growth and Development of Public Education in the City of St. Louis.*
 Verby, Joseph Robert, *A Study of the Present Status of Guidance Programs in the Public Secondary Schools of Missouri.*

NORTHEAST MISSOURI STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE GRADUATE THESES, 1949-1950

The masters' theses accepted by Northeast Missouri State Teachers College during 1949-1950 which are of interest to the Missouri historian are as follows:

- Kopfer, Ester, *Missourians in the Oregon Settlement*.
 Light, Melvin A., *Attempts to Equalize Negro Higher Education in the State of Missouri since 1935*.
 Mittler, Charlotte, *A Field Survey of Social Science Teachers in Northeast Missouri*.
 Morlan, Melvin R., *The Development of the Missouri State Prescribed Social Science Curriculum for Secondary Schools*.
 Pfaff, Robert, *Original Experiences of Missourians in the Gold Rush during the Years 1849-1850*.
 Waggoner, David A., *The Growth of Presbyterian Churches—Kirksville Presbytery, Missouri Synod, 1820-1950*.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI GRADUATE THESES, 1949-1950

The masters' theses accepted by the University of Missouri during 1949-1950 which are of interest to the Missouri historian are as follows:

- Aly, Barbara, *James Love: A Critical Study of the Life and Career of an Early Missouri Schoolmaster*.
 Ansell, Jack, Jr., *The Story of a Station: A History of Radio Station WDAF, Owned and Operated by the Kansas City Star, with Simultaneous References to the History of U. S. Radio*.
 Berk, Philip Edward, *KFRU: The First Twenty-five Years. A Historical Study of a Local Radio Station, with Pertinent References to Radio in the United States*.
 Bowers, Wanda Marie, *Some Aspects of Mark Twain's Style in His Three Books of Foreign Travel*.
 Brownlee, Richard Smith, *Irregular Confederate Troops in Missouri, 1861-1862*.
 Brunner, Edward Frederick, *Some Changes in Teacher Certification in Missouri between 1910 and 1948*.
 Friedman, Robert Phillip, *KXOK, The Star-Times, St. Louis, Missouri*.
 Hamilton, Beryl Alex, *The Early Political Career of William Joel Stone*.
 Harbaugh, Maurine Pence, *Public Speaking in Missouri in 1916*.
 Konold, Donald Enloe, *The Silver Issue in Missouri Politics*.
 Krueger, Milton Davis, *Developments in Facsimile Broadcasting at the University of Missouri*.
 Lebar, Elaine E. Lebowitz, *The History of Musical Development in Missouri*.
 Liu, Chin-Po, *Municipal Home Rule in Missouri*.
 Picinich, Donald George, *The Pronunciation of Missouri Place-Names*.
 Smith, Bert Austin, *The Senatorial Career of James A. Reed*.
 Summers, William Robert, Jr., *Public Relations Departmental Organization and Procedure in Twenty Missouri Colleges*.
 Thurman, A. L., Jr., *Ratification Speaking in Missouri: 1860*.
 Tucker, Thomas Reece, *A Historical Study of Libel in Missouri*.

The doctoral dissertations for the same period are:

- Bowen, Elbert Russell, *A Study of Theatrical Entertainments in Rural Missouri before the Civil War*.
 Crowell, Robert Alfred, *Regulations Pertaining to Missouri's Teachers, Principals and Superintendents as Defined by Written Rules and Regulations of the Local Boards of Education*.
 Ervin, Jean Conyers, *Mark Twain: Speechmaker*.
 Heagerty, Frank, *Activities and Opinions of Superintendents of Schools in Missouri*.
 Hill, Charles Randall, *A Study of the Status and Need for Industrial Education in Missouri*.
 Hummell, Lynn Ellis, *The Music Experiences and Attitudes of Rural Children in Northeast Missouri*.
 Lionberger, Herbert Frederick, *Reception and Use of Farm and Home Information by Low-Income Farmers in Selected Areas in Missouri*.
 Monagan, Rogers Thomas, *A Study of Administration of Libraries in the Public Elementary School of St. Louis*.
 Roberts, Clarence Nelson, *The History of the Brick and Tile Industry in Missouri*.
 Ryan, Suler Eldon, *Some Characteristics of the 1948 Freshman Class at the University of Missouri and the Relation of These Characteristics to Academic Success*.
 White, Hollis Lee, *A Rhetorical Criticism of the Speeches of Speaker Champ Clark of Missouri*.

ACTIVITIES OF COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

The Boonslick Historical Society held its annual business meeting and banquet at the Hotel Frederick in Boonville on February 23. Lieutenant-Governor James T. Blair, Jr., was the principal speaker and M. E. Gaddis gave a résumé in verse of the society's 1950 activities.

Officers were then elected: G. S. Birkhead of Boonville, president; Dan Miller of Fayette, vice-president; and Mrs. Russell Moore of Boonville, secretary-treasurer.

The society met at the New Franklin Methodist Church on May 2. Mrs. Harold Sherman of Boonville spoke on the Missouri and Osage Indians and L. A. Kingsbury on the early history of Clark Chapel Church.

The annual picnic of the society was held August 3 in the city park at Fayette with 150 members and guests present.

The Cole County Historical Society and St. Mary's Guild of Grace Episcopal Church jointly sponsored a special exhibit of antique silver, china, and glass in the society's museum, May 31-June

1. The display included family heirlooms as well as priceless objects of art from foreign lands.

The Dunklin County Historical Society, after seven years of work, has published Volume I of a Dunklin County history and is preparing another volume for the printer. Bound in black and stamped in gold the book was published in an edition of 1130 copies and covers more than a century of county history. It is made up, principally, of a number of historical papers contributed by members of the society and read at the society's meetings which are held three times each year. It is the first bound volume of papers published for general circulation by a county historical society in Missouri.

The Hickory County Historical Society met in the court room at Hermitage, February 1. Old mills and cemetery lists from the county were discussed.

The society met again on May 25 at the school house in Hermitage. Histories of four high schools in the county were given and several additional cemetery lists were turned in. The society will again have a historical exhibit at the Hickory County fair August 2-4 similar to the one displayed at the fair in the summer of 1950.

Officers were elected as follows: Mrs. Nannie Jenkins, president; Elmer Pitts, vice-president; Leo Pitts, secretary; and Mrs. Florence Browning, treasurer.

The Historical Society of Greater St. Louis held its fifteenth annual dinner meeting May 21 in the Woman's Building of Washington University. Miss Dena Lange read her presidential address on the subject "Sticks, Bricks, and Stones in Old St. Louis." The new officers were then installed.

The Native Sons of Kansas City and their wives met for dinner in Macy's tea room, April 20. Randall Jessee, program director of WDAF-TV, discussed "Television—Past, Present, and Future," and Fred M. Lee, secretary-treasurer of Macy's spoke on "Fifty Years Storekeeping on Main Street."

May 6 was opening day at Ft. Osage, near Sibley. The block-house has now been wired for lighting, some of the smaller buildings and the fort perimeter are being outlined with stub posts sunk in the ground, and wooden signs have been erected designating the size and

purposes of the various buildings. A large sign of cast aluminum has also been placed on the path leading to the fort. This sign has a copy of the Jefferson Peace Medal at the top and below a brief account of the significance of the fort and factory, while on the reverse side is a list of the principal events which took place there. The plans for the factory building were completed in May, the Jackson County Court appropriated \$7,500 for the restoration, and work is to be started on the foundation in the near future. Members of the Ft. Osage chapter of the D. A. R. act as hostesses each Sunday when the fort is open to visitors.

The Native Sons of Kansas City sponsored a four-day pilgrimage beginning July 1, of thirty-three places of historical interest in the Kansas City area. As a part of the observance of the 175th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the organization, with H. Gavin Leedy as chairman, mapped out the nine-mile long tour, and a map drawn by George Fuller Green at the suggestion of the Chamber of Commerce and published in the *Kansas City Times* of July 1, showed the historic points en route.

Another venture of the Native Sons in the line of attempting to arouse interest in Kansas City's rich heritage of the past was a "Souvenir Centennial Map of Kansas City, 1850-1950" prepared by George Fuller Green and illustrated and distributed by the Gallup Map Co., without cost to the society, as a part of the Kansas City centennial celebration last year. Depicting many of the points of interest in Kansas City's history, the map was of especial value because of the information about these places printed on the back. Under the heading "Historical Points," Native Son James Anderson described twenty-five of the most outstanding sites and under "Points of Interest," the Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Green collaborated on giving the pertinent facts about many of the present day city's attractions.

The Platte County Historical Society held its annual dinner meeting May 22 in the VFW hall at Platte City. Bartlett Boder, president of the St. Joseph Historical Society, spoke on the background of our American democracy and the success of its property ownership idea as opposed to communal ownership. Roy E. Coy, custodian of the St. Joseph Museum, also spoke on operating a museum.

The St. Joseph Historical Society met May 14 in the annex of the St. Joseph Museum for a discussion centering largely on Joseph Robidoux. The report of a special committee, headed by Mrs. Julia Woodson Edman, was adopted which suggested that plaques be placed on the site of local historical landmarks. These plaques are to be designed and made from wood by Stanley Birdsall. Mrs. Sylvanie Cleary presented a daguerreotype of Robidoux and a stone china vegetable dish belonging to him.

ANNIVERSARIES

Princeton Baptist Church of New Bloomfield recently celebrated its 125th anniversary. The church dates its beginning from a meeting on Middle River Auxvasse on August 5, 1826. A report given in the May number of the "Providence Publicizer" gives the present enrollment as 194.

Salem Methodist Church, St. Louis, celebrated its 110th anniversary during the month of May with services on several occasions, the first of which was a talk, May 14, by Forrest C. Donnell. Sunday, May 20, the anniversary sermon was delivered by Bishop Ivan Lee Holt, followed by a reunion of members of the old Zoar, Eden, and Elmbank churches which sprang from the original church and were reunited with it in 1922, 1937, and 1943 respectively. An anniversary banquet was held at the church May 23.

Stone County observed its 100th anniversary with a three-day celebration May 31-June 2 during which a pageant depicting the county's history was the principal event. Written and narrated by Henderson Leake, head of the radio department at Oklahoma A. and M., it was presented all three nights. Speakers on the centennial program, which was sponsored by the Crane Metro club, were Judge Charles L. Henson, chairman of the Missouri Public Service commission, and Noel Cox, state representative from Christian County.

A forty-page history of the county was prepared by Mrs. Mary Scott Hair under the auspices of the *Crane Chronicle* and the *Stone County News Oracle*. An attractive cover design drawn by Joe Wise and numerous pictures of "then and now" illustrate this fine history which gives a separate page to the story of each of the towns in Stone County. To add to the history's attractiveness and durability, it is printed on exceptionally good paper.

The First Baptist Church of Platte City observed its 100th anniversary Sunday, June 24, with services in the morning conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Marion W. Freeman. At the afternoon program Dr. W. C. Link, Jr., pastor of the Second Baptist Church, Liberty, was the guest speaker and Mrs. N. F. McWilliams gave a history of the church.

The First Presbyterian Church of Mexico celebrated its 100th anniversary on June 24 beginning with services in the morning at which Dr. Addison A. Wallace, minister there from 1887 to 1942 and now minister emeritus, preached the centennial sermon. The church was organized in 1851 with fifteen members. The first church was built in 1857 and the present edifice in 1899. A sixteen-page centennial booklet was compiled for the occasion by Dr. Wallace and the centennial committee. It gives a short history of the church and pictures of its pastors and church buildings.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad marked its centennial July 4 in St. Louis, exactly 100 years from the day when ground-breaking ceremonies for the Pacific Railroad, later the Missouri Pacific, were held in that city. The only observance of the occasion was a musical review of the railroad's history given by the Missouri Pacific women's club.

A "History of Concord Presbyterian Church" which was founded July 24, 1851, was compiled and written by Mrs. Dan Chamberlain and was issued on the occasion of the 100th anniversary celebration of that church in Pike County, Mo., on July 22. Over 300 persons were present at the all-day meeting at which the Rev. J. Wayne Kurtz gave the anniversary sermon.

Christian College in Columbia held a five-day celebration of its centennial at commencement time June 1-5. Festivities began with an alumnae dinner on the college lawn, June 1, and on the following day a concert by Jane Froman, a graduate of 1926. The baccalaureate sermon was given by the Rev. R. C. Abrams, who took his address from the one given July 1, 1853, to the first graduating class of six young ladies. President J. C. Miller presented two awards: One to Jane Froman and the other to Mary Agneil White, a former college representative in Tennessee and Kentucky.

The centennial of the death of Bryan Mullanphy, St. Louis philanthropist, was celebrated June 15 in ceremonies in the Board of Public Service auditorium at the city hall. Frank L. Horney, a grand-nephew of Mullanphy's and Mrs. James M. Franciscus, a grand-niece, were present for the ceremony.

Mullanphy, an immigrant from Ireland, left one-third of his \$1,500,000 estate in a trust fund to the city "to furnish relief to all poor immigrants and travelers, on their way, bona fide, to settle in the West."

The *Savannah Reporter and Andrew County Democrat* recently marked its seventy-fifth year of continuous publication. In honor of the event a special anniversary edition of twenty pages was published on May 4 giving pictures illustrative of Andrew County's history and articles on various phases of its development.

The First Presbyterian Church in Bellflower observed its fiftieth anniversary April 29. Ralph A. Waggoner, executive secretary of the Synod of Missouri, delivered the anniversary sermon. Organized in 1901 as a Cumberland Presbyterian church, the congregation was able to erect a church building in 1904, and in 1906 entered into a reunion with the Presbyterian church.

Station WEW of St. Louis University celebrated its thirtieth anniversary April 26 with a special thirty-year music review at noon. Founder of the station was the late George E. Rueppel, S. J., and the present manager is Dan O'Connor.

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

The Columbia chapter of the D. A. R. on May 30 dedicated a bronze plaque in the Boone County Courthouse to the memory of the twenty-five Revolutionary War soldiers buried in Boone County. Chapter Regent Mrs. J. P. Wright and Mrs. E. E. Evans were in charge of the program. Floyd C. Shoemaker gave the dedicatory address.

The Revolutionary soldiers who were so honored were: William Armstrong, William Bryant, Isham Burk, Benjamin Colvin, John Connelly, Jesse Copher, John Corlew's, Sr., Samuel Elgin, Benjamin Ethell, Caleb Fenton, Sr., Robert Green, Robert Greening, Reuben Hatton, William Jones, Robert Lemon, Sr., George Moore, Radford

McCargo, William O'Rear, William Ramsey, William Thompson, James Turner, John Walkup, John Woolfold, Jr., Thomas Wright, and William Wright.

Ceremonies June 9 in the state capitol at Jefferson City marked the dedication of a Mark Twain niche as part of a permanent shrine containing the manuscript from which was published the English edition of *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and the Francis Davis Millet portrait of the famous author. The English edition preceded the printing of the American edition. Senator Richard J. Chamier of Moberly was chairman of the program which began at noon and consisted of talks by Lt.-Gov. James T. Blair, Jr., William M. Quinn of Maywood, W. D. Cruce of Eldorado Springs, Chester L. Davis of Perry, and Frank T. Russell of Hannibal.

General Enoch Crowder Memorial State Park, two miles west of Trenton, Mo., was dedicated and formally opened June 10. Over 3,000 persons gathered in the 643-acre park to hear Attorney-General J. E. Taylor and State Treasurer M. E. Morris pay honor to the general and diplomat for whom the park was named.

Mrs. Milton Duvall of Clarksville was accorded an unusual honor in July, 1950, when the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs and the Missouri Conservation Commission dedicated a 500-acre forest to her. Located near Ashburn, the area is to be called the Frances Gray Forest. Mrs. Duvall was given this honor for her work as state president of the federation in stressing conservation, both of youth and of natural resources.

The cornerstone of the Memorial Union building at the University of Missouri, Columbia, was laid June 7 with appropriate ceremonies. Speakers were: Thomas Wood Campbell, president of the Student Government Association, Harold Niedorp, president of the General Alumni Association, and Frederick A. Middlebush, president of the university.

The \$300,000 Jeremiah Bascom Reeves Memorial Library on the Westminster College campus was dedicated on June 2, 1951. Dr. Franc L. McCluer, president of Lindenwood College, delivered the dedicatory address.

An oil portrait of Thomas Hart Benton, painted by Henry C. Thompson of Bonne Terre, was unveiled at a membership meeting of the Benton club of St. Joseph held in May. The idea for the portrait came from a chance conversation of the artist with G. L. Zwick of St. Joseph at the annual meeting of the State Historical Society of Missouri in which Judge Zwick deplored the fact that the Benton club, organized in 1887, had no likeness of its namesake.

The Federated Garden Clubs of Missouri held their eighteenth annual convention in Kansas City June 6-8 with Bill Vaughan as the speaker at the annual banquet. Emphasis was laid during the convention on the Blue Star roadside park program which is under the direction of Mrs. Herbert A. Seifert of Sedalia. To date, two Blue Star Memorial Highway markers, honoring the veterans of World War II, have been placed on Highway 50 in Bradford Roadside Park near Sedalia and in Brownfield Roadside Park near Otterville. Others bought or ordered are for the "island" approach near the Chain-of-Rocks bridge on Highway 40 north of St. Louis, another for a park on Highway 67 near Farmington, and a third for a park on Highway 66 near Springfield.

NOTES

In the April, 1951, issue of the *Missouri Historical Review* an article appeared entitled "Missouri's Fight over Emancipation in 1863," by Bill R. Lee, in which the "committee of seventy" Radical Missouri Republicans, headed by Charles D. Drake, was described on its mission to Lincoln in September, 1863. At the time this article was being prepared for publication, the editor, realizing the national significance of this committee as a manifestation of the rising tide of radicalism in the country, endeavored to find a picture of the committee. Newspapers, books, and magazines of the period were searched and letters were written to historical societies, museums, public libraries, and individuals asking their aid. Although agencies contacted were most cooperative, none of their efforts resulted in the desired picture.

The death on May 14 of Edwin James Chubbuck of Mt. Eden, Calif., reduced to four the number of living members of the Missouri Press Association who were present at the Eureka Springs, Ark., meeting of the association in 1898 when the State Historical Society

of Missouri was founded. Those four are E. J. Conger of Crawfordsville, Ind., R. K. Jacks of Montgomery City, H. P. Mason of Fayette, and H. J. Blanton of Paris. Blanton's son, Edgar P., then a small boy and now editor of the *Shelbina Democrat*, was also present.

Other members of the press association in 1898 who are still living but who were not present at the Eureka Springs meeting are: Miss Lena M. Sargent of Springfield, L. W. Groves of Dallas, Tex., J. W. Hyder of Excelsior Springs, E. K. Lyles of Houston, George Schooling of Warrensburg, and George A. Trigg of Elizabethtown, Ky.

A new booklet, *Missouri Shows You. A Guide to the State* has been published by the Missouri Recreation Association and distributed by the Missouri State Division of Resources and Development. In layout it is very similar to the last year's booklet on the subject in that it divides the state into fifteen areas and describes each area by means of its principal cities and outstanding points of interest. A great deal of new information and many new pictures have been added, however. In this connection, of particular interest to members of the State Historical Society of Missouri will be the article on Columbia, written by Mrs. M. E. Gross and Mrs. L. Dorral Flynn of that city, which gives emphasis to the Society and its contributions to the cultural life of the state. The booklet's 115 pages are packed with worthwhile information on the state.

During the Society's search for the owners of the portrait of George Morgan, founder of New Madrid, whose picture appears in the *July Review*, some interesting information on Morgan was brought to light. Earle R. Forrest, president of the Washington County Historical Society at Washington, Pennsylvania, where the original portrait was finally located, wrote of an incident at Morganza, the Morgan home seven miles north of Washington where Aaron Burr visited Morgan while laying his plans for the so-called Burr Conspiracy. According to tradition, it was at this meeting that Burr first disclosed his plans and tried to enlist Morgan's support. After a stormy scene Morgan, on August 26, 1806, wrote President Jefferson disclosing Burr's plans. A copy of Jefferson's reply of September 19 is in possession of the Washington County Historical Society.

A "Second Audubon Centennial Exhibition," showing the famous artist and ornithologist's work in the field of portraiture, was held

May 28-July 15, 1951, in the galleries of the National Audubon Society in New York City. One of the twenty-two featured exhibits was a black chalk and crayon "likeness" of Gen. Jean Baptiste Bossier, a prominent citizen of Ste. Genevieve and Fredericktown, made by Audubon in 1821. The portrait was loaned to the society by Barat A. Guignon of Kansas City, a great-grandson of Bossier.

The *Wood-Boat*, a painting by George Caleb Bingham, famous nineteenth century Missouri artist, has been acquired by the St. Louis Art Museum. Executed about 1850, the painting was recently found by a resident of Pittsburgh, Pa., in his grandfather's attic. Sold to a New York art firm, it was later bought by Perry T. Rathbone, director of the St. Louis Art Museum. The *Wood-Boat* brings to eight the number of Bingham paintings owned by the museum. They are: *Portrait of Dr. Oscar Potter*, *Landscape with Cattle*, *Raftsmen Playing Cards*, *Self Portrait*, *The Jolly Flatboatmen*, *The County Election*, and *An Old Field Horse*. The State Historical Society of Missouri also owns eight Bingham: *Order No. 11*, *Watching the Cargo*, *Scene on the Ohio*, and portraits of *Vinnie Ream*, *John Woods Harris*, *James Shannon*, *Thomas Jefferson*, and *James S. Rollins*.

The hawthorne blossom, the official floral emblem of Missouri as approved by the General Assembly in 1923, will be on display in the New York Botanical Garden in September, thanks to the Lexington Chamber of Commerce and Garden Club that are preparing cuttings to send. The exhibit will also include historical and descriptive information on Lexington.

A large Confederate flag has been donated for a permanent exhibit at the Anderson House, Lexington, by D. Warren Sherman, Jr., whose great-grandfather, Robert White Atkinson, and grandfather, Lee B. Atkinson, were Confederate soldiers. The great seals of the states of Arkansas, Texas, and North Carolina have also arrived as part of an exhibit of state seals of former Confederate states to be on display in the museum. A charcoal study of the Lexington battlefield by Miss Ella Young, drawn in May, 1891, has been loaned for exhibit by A. L. Maxwell.

St. Louis University is soon to inaugurate a twenty-five-month project of microfilming the manuscript collection of the Vatican li-

brary in Rome, one of the world's richest single collections of materials documenting the background of our Western civilization. Paul C. Reinert, S. J., president of the university, announced April 27 that permission had been granted by the Holy See to microfilm some 42,000 individual manuscripts at an estimated cost of \$150,000.

The annual spring meeting of the Missouri Archaeological Society was held at Bell Hall on the campus of Drury College at Springfield on April 29.

Deadwood, South Dakota, was the scene on June 21 of the dedication of a twice life size Black Hills granite bust of James Butler "Wild Bill" Hickok. The gift of George Hunter, prominent Deadwood citizen, the bust is the work of sculptor Korczak Ziolkowski. The occasion marked the seventy-fifth anniversary of the arrival of "Wild Bill" and his party in Deadwood as well as the year of the gold rush to that town.

In a new catalog, "Looking Backward, Books and Manuscripts of the Detective-Crime-Mystery Story of 1949-1850," received from the House of El Dieff, New York, some interesting Mark Twain items are listed. The first is the complete manuscript of Clemens' book, *A Double-Barrelled (sic) Detective Story*. Made up of 126 sheets written in ink and signed at the end "Mark Twain," its selling price is listed at \$3,500. The State Historical Society of Missouri has in its Mark Twain Collection two copies of the first edition of this book published by Harper and Brothers in 1902.

The second item is a first issue of Clemens *Life on the Mississippi* published by James R. Osgood and Co. of Boston in 1883 and listed at \$35. It is said that in chapter 31 of this book, Mark Twain makes the first use of identification by fingerprints in either a short story or novel. The Society has one copy of this first edition in its collection.

A third Mark Twain item, which the Society has no copy of, is Clemens' *A Murder, and a Marriage*, 1876, composed of ninety-nine pages written in the hand of the author and signed "Mark Twain" which is listed at \$2,500. This volume was unknown by Twainian experts until 1945.

A "History of the Reynolds County Associational W. M. U." has been compiled by Miss Lulu E. Barton, historian of the county's

Woman's Missionary Union which was organized there in 1930. The county now boasts seven W. M. U. societies and twenty-four Young People's auxiliaries.

An attractive folder has been issued by the Cape Girardeau Rotary Club giving a short history of the city and describing its various points of interest. Part of a three-phase community project of the club, which includes the erection of highway signs and historic markers, the folder also is illustrated with some views of the city.

A "Welcome Visitors" guide to Jefferson City, a nineteen-page booklet on things to do and see in the capital city, where to trade, bits of history of the area, and pictures by Gerald Massie of points of interest, has been assembled by Mrs. L. Dorral Flynn and Mrs. M. E. Gross of Columbia, Mo., for distribution to visitors to Jefferson City by hotels, motels, and business houses.

An attractive folder issued by the Hannibal Chamber of Commerce "invites you to visit the shrines of Mark Twain" in that city. It lists forty-seven points of historic interest and includes a good clear map showing the business district of Hannibal and the location of these sites.

A positive microfilm of the original minute book of the Little Blue Predestinarian or Primitive Baptist Church of Sniabar, Mo., has been received by the Society as a gift from B. J. George of Kansas City. The minutes deal with the business affairs of the church and cover the years from 1832 to 1870.

A copy of the journal of Wilson Brown made on his trip from Anne Arundel County, Maryland, to Missouri in 1827 has been given to the Society by Mrs. Frederic A. Groves of Cape Girardeau. Brown was later twice elected senator from Scott County, twice elected state auditor, and in 1852 was elected lieutenant-governor of the state of Missouri.

An interesting and valuable bit of archival material has been received from Mrs. Paul R. Davis of New London, a typed "List of the Rejected Voters of Ralls County, Missouri, in the Election of 1866," together with the reasons for each voter's rejection. The list was taken from an old account book belonging to Mrs. Davis'

grandfather, John Nicholas Lemon, who had written in the margin "I copied from that dirty sheet of Men Mayhall's." Mayhall was at the time co-editor of the *Ralls County Record*.

An excellent collection of Mark Twain's first editions, writings, brochures, and associated material has been purchased by Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Fishback, editor of the *Perry Enterprise*, from William C. Smith, rare book dealer of Cincinnati. The collection was formerly owned by the late Dr. Elinore B. Tauber of that city.

Fifteen letters from the Missouri frontier, dated 1843-1855, have been edited by W. Darrell Overdyke and published in the May issue of *The Journal of Southern History* and as a reprint. The letters were written by Samuel R. Ralston who moved from North Carolina to Independence, Mo., in 1842, and they give timely information on such matters as transportation, crops, and the Santa Fe Trail.

Reprinted in booklet form from *The Art Quarterly*, Autumn, 1950, is an article by John Francis McDermott on "Charles Deas: Painter of the Frontier." McDermott gives Deas that title for he feels that he, more than any other painter, attempted to "report and interpret the many characteristic features of frontier life . . ." Less than half a dozen pictures have been found, however, of this artist who established a studio in St. Louis in 1841 and remained there for six years. Some of his best paintings were *Long Jakes*, *The Death Struggle*, *The Voyageurs*, and *Prairie Fire*.

In recognition of the contributions of Grant and Carolyn Foreman to historical scholarship, the University of Tulsa in Oklahoma published, in 1948, a "Bibliography" of their books and articles compiled by Martin W. Wiesendanger. It is in reality, also, a guide to essential source material on the early days of Oklahoma and on the Indians. Included is a short biographical sketch of the Foremans and an excellent picture of each.

The theme of "St. Louis' Early Iron Horses" which was used at the eighth grade exercises at John Scullin School, St. Louis, in January, 1951, was continued in the June, 1951, exercises. Miss Stella Michel, eighth grade teacher, has for several years built the program at the exercises around some historical Missouri subject.

The Ozark Folklore Society held its third annual meeting and folk festival June 22 and 23 in the Art Center on the University of Arkansas campus, Fayetteville, Ark. New officers elected were: Mrs. John Gould Fletcher of Little Rock, president; Otto Ernest Rayburn of Eureka Springs, Ark., vice-president; Irene Carlisle of Fayetteville, researcher; and Mary Celestia Parler of Fayetteville, secretary-treasurer. The name of the organization was changed to the Arkansas Folklore Society.

The "Second Annual National Folk Camp" was held this summer at Cuivre River State Park near Troy, Mo., in three sessions, July 30-August 5, August 6-12, and August 13-19. Directed by Sarah Gertrude Knott and James F. Gamble, the camp offers an opportunity to learn and enjoy folk dancing, games, and other pastimes indigenous to other countries as well as our own.

Kermode F. Gill, president of the Gill Construction Company which built the Missouri state capitol in Jefferson City, died at his home in Cleveland Heights, Ohio, on July 12. Other buildings constructed under his direction were the postoffice in Washington, D. C., Hotel Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia, and the naval training station at Hampton Roads, Va.

Samuel Spencer Vinton, Jr., a descendant of the founders of Springfield, died at his home in St. Louis, Mo., February 25, 1951, at the age of 93. He attended Drury College and was a merchant and accountant in Springfield for many years. He was a member of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

An article by Henry C. Thompson in the *Bonne Terre Bulletin* of May 24 recalls the fact that just fifty years ago this summer the town of Leadwood was established in St. Francois County. Mr. Thompson tells, also, of some of the early families in the area and their descendants.

The Thirteenth Annual Frontier Edition of *The Missourian* was published at Boonville in July, 1951. Featuring customs and traditions of the Boonslick country, this forty-eight-page magazine-type publication, with its four page supplement, contains short stories, weekly feature articles released by the State Historical Society of Missouri, and other articles of historical or timely interest. One par-

ticularly valuable article entitled "A Quick Look at Boonville" locates and describes fourteen places of interest in and near Boonville.

The "Trail of Tears," traveled by the Cherokee nation from its home in southeastern United States to what is now Oklahoma 113 years ago, under order of the U. S. government, passed through Missouri near Cape Girardeau. It was near that city that one of the tribe, Princess Otahki died and was buried. On May 12, four Cherokee tribesmen, retracing the trail, visited this grave and related as much history of the area as could be ascertained. An article by Joan Gerhardt in the *Cape Girardeau News* of May 17 tells of the event.

The first of the *Columbia Missourian's* "Know Your County" tour articles began on Friday, July 20, with articles on Little Bonne Femme and New Salem churches. Other tours of spots of interest in the county appeared in the *Missourian* of July 27 and August 3.

Agitation has been started in Jefferson County looking toward the organization of a county historical society to supersede and take over the records of the Old Settlers Association which has been inactive since 1940. An article appeared in the *DeSoto Jefferson Republic* of June 28, quoting Mrs. J. H. Reppy of Hillsboro on the subject, and another in the same paper of July 5 gave an excellent picture of the Thomas Clement Fletcher home and reiterated the arguments in favor of a historical society. Articles by Henry C. Thompson on July 12 and Floyd C. Shoemaker on July 19 also strongly urged the creation of such a society.

Adella B. Moore is the author of an article in the *DeSoto Jefferson Republic* of June 28 on the subject of the Bible Society which was organized in Potosi on September 6, 1816. She also gives brief histories of the families of some of the original members.

The *Kahoka Gazette-Herald* of May 25 carried an interesting historical article, almost a page in length, giving part of the life story of the late Abram Sortore as dictated to his niece, Miss Almena Osborn. Sortore left the Mormon settlement near Keokuk, Ia., March 28, 1850, to go to California, and he returned there in July, 1853, and bought a farm with the "gold dust" acquired on his trip.

Cameron, Missouri, and its town band which was famous for a number of years under its founder, David K. Harper, and is still in

demand under W. E. Tracy, its present leader, are the subjects of an article by Mrs. Nancy Jane Knoch in the *Kansas City Star* of February 15. It is one of the series of "Know Your Missouri Cities" articles released by the Associated Press to newspapers in Missouri.

Rear Admiral Thomas S. Combs, who became chief of the navy bureau of aeronautics on May 1, is a native of Lamar, Missouri, according to Chester A. Bradley in the *Kansas City Times* of April 23.

According to Chester A. Bradley in the *Kansas City Times* of April 30, "The Missouri School for the Blind at St. Louis, operated by the state, was the first in the United States to use Braille, which was introduced at the school in 1859."

Chester A. Bradley in his "Missouri Notes" in the *Kansas City Times* of May 11 calls attention to the *Savannah Reporter's* seventy-fifth anniversary and he also states that Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, director of the United States mints and the first woman governor in the country (Wyoming), is probably Andrew County's best known citizen. Two other Andrew Countians have become governors in other states—Frank Bartlette Willis in Ohio and Joseph K. Toole in Montana.

The Chouteau (Milwaukee) bridge of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad in Kansas City is still sound, according to engineers who are going to convert it to highway use as soon as the necessary steel can be secured. Bought by the city in 1950, the bridge was renamed Chouteau bridge on March 19 to honor Francois Chouteau who established a fur trading post there in 1821. An article by Hugh Hadley in the *Kansas City Times* of June 9 gives the history of the bridge, completed in 1887.

Chillicothe, the "town of 8,650 with the metropolitan atmosphere," is described in an unsigned feature article in the *Kansas City Star* of June 10. Accompanied by five pictures of the town and one of its mayor, Robert A. Staton, the article tells of the swimming pool, the business college, and the many new industrial plants and business establishments in Chillicothe.

An article by Bliss Isely in the *Kansas City Star* of June 25 draws a comparison between "Princess Margaret" Truman's visit to France this year and that of the "Princess of the Missouris" as long

ago as 1725 when Etienne de Bourgmont took her and her father with seven other warriors to Paris for exhibition at the court of Louis XV.

"Black Betsey," an old iron cannon weighing 250 pounds which was once used by David C. Woodall to defend himself in a trip across the plains, is described by Susan C. Chiles in an article in the *Kansas City Star* of July 3, 1951. Its present owner is Henry P. Chiles, Jackson County treasurer, who has given it to Masonic Lodge No. 76, A.F. and A.M. for display in the new Masonic building now under construction in Independence.

An article by Warren H. Griffith in the *Kansas City Times* of July 5 was devoted to the history of the Missouri Pacific Railroad which is celebrating its centennial this year. Chartered in 1849 as the "Pacific Railroad," although ground was not broken until July 4, 1851, it became the Missouri Pacific in 1873, and today has 10,000 miles of rails serving eleven states.

Another old mansion on "Quality Hill" in Kansas City, the old Lombard-Wollman home at 720 W. 11th, is to be razed to make way for newer structures. Built in the 1880's at the height of the city's real estate boom, it holds memories of finer days, but is today a decrepit wreck. An article by Henry Van Brunt in the *Kansas City Times* of July 9 tells a little of the history of the old landmark.

Whether or not Abraham Lincoln ever visited Columbia, Mo., and there courted his future wife, Mary Todd, is a question which crops up from time to time. Mary Paxton Keeley in an article in the *Kansas City Times* of July 16 cites as an authority for those who believe that he did, the story of the late North Todd Gentry that Mary Todd was visiting at Gentry's grandfather's (her uncle's) home when Lincoln came to Rocheport for a political rally in 1840 and on to Columbia, by mule back, to court Mary.

The history of the R-1 school district, composed of the area around Miami, Mo., is given by Charles D. Peterman of Miami in an article in the *Marshall Daily Democrat-News* of May 21. Mr. Peterman starts with the traces of the Woodland and Hopewellian Indians in the area, tells of the first steamboats and first bale of hemp produced, and goes on to trace the development of the different schools and school laws of the district.

The *Mexico Evening Ledger* carried a series of articles on the James-Younger gang on April 5, April 26, May 3, 10, 17, and 24, and June 28.

An article in the *Mexico Evening Ledger* of April 25 gives the history of Highway 40, the old "National Old Trails Road."

An "old Missouri guerrilla," William McCoy, who later became a prominent minister, is the subject of an article in the *Mexico Evening Ledger* of April 27.

Incidents of the Civil War in Audrain County are described in two articles in the *Mexico Evening Ledger* of May 1 and May 31. The first tells of two local men who were shot by Union troops and the second gives a short summary of the time in 1861 when General Grant occupied Mexico, Mo.

A history of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, now the Gulf, Mobile, and Ohio, is given in an article in the *Mexico Evening Ledger* of June 12. The history of the Alton in Missouri goes back to 1859.

The death of Robert Dalton, Missouri-born desperado, in an attempted holdup of two Kansas banks in 1892, is described in an article in the *Mexico Evening Ledger* of June 21.

The *Mexico Evening Ledger* of August 3 is an Audrain County Fair edition of twenty-one pages specializing in articles on famed horses, horse shows, and trainers of Audrain County.

The New Madrid *Weekly Record* of November 17 gave a very interesting story of a reunion of the descendants of the pioneer LaForge family at the home of Colonel and Mrs. S. L. Hunter the previous week to which each guest brought papers and articles of interest in connection with the LaForge family history. Pierre Antoine LaForge, his wife, and family sailed from Havre, France, in 1790 in company with 500 other emigrants to escape the French Revolution. They first settled at Gallipolis, Ohio, but in 1794 Pierre and several others came to New Madrid where they established homes.

The *Princeton (Mo.) Post-Telegraph* of May 3 published an article on the once thriving little settlement of Ilia in Mercer County. Fifty years ago Ilia boasted a store, post office, church, newspaper and other buildings but now all that remains is a one-room school.

"Mitch" White, the "Yankee Democrat in Little Dixie," and his newspaper, the *Mexico Evening Ledger*, are the subjects of an article by John Costello in the Features section of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* of May 30. Mitch's father, Robert Morgan White, came to Mexico in 1866 and became the owner of the *Ledger* in 1876. Today Mitch's son, Robert Morgan White II, carries on the seventy-five-year old White newspaper tradition as general manager of the *Ledger*. Under their direction the *Ledger* has won numerous national, regional, and state awards.

Two sisters, stolen by Confederate guerrillas from the McMinn plantation in Bollinger County, where they were slaves during the Civil War, celebrated their birthdays in St. Louis on June 10, according to an article in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* on June 11. The older, Mrs. Jane Moten, was 97 that day and the younger, Mrs. Polly Scott, was "only 93."

Did you know that St. Louis is not on the Mississippi River but on the Missouri? At least that is the contention of Walter Kramer in an article in the "Tempo" section of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* of July 8, and he backs up his statement with an array of facts assembled by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. This data shows that the Missouri River does not unite with the Mississippi sixteen miles above St. Louis, as is generally supposed, but that it simply flows along beside it for about thirty-six miles until both rivers finally become one near Kimmswick. Examination of the silt load carried by each river is given as evidence.

"Vivid View of St. Louis in the 1850's" is the title of an article by Dorothy Brainerd in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of July 12. In it the author tells of a coincidence where, through the agency of the Red Cross, George Ratazzi of St. Louis discovered he had a second cousin, Heinrich Ratazzi, in Frankfurt, Germany, and this cousin sent the St. Louis Ratazzi a number of letters written by his father from St. Louis, 1855-1860, to relatives in Germany. They give a first hand account of the pleasures and problems of nearly 100 years ago in St. Louis.

Vance Randolph, outstanding collector of Ozark folklore, is "a man who knows his hillbillies," according to F. A. Behymer in an article in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of July 15. Behymer tells how Randolph won the confidence of the Ozarkers by living with them for twenty-five years and how he collected their old songs

and ballads for preservation and publication by the State Historical Society of Missouri in four volumes of *Ozark Folksongs*. Now, after the publication of one more book containing 400 folk tales which have been handed down orally, Randolph means to end his ballad hunting and live out his days in the Ozarks.

It has been proposed that the site near Ironton of the Battle of Pilot Knob, which was fought September 27, 1864, be set aside as a national monument. An article by J. Loyd Huett in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of July 23 tells the story of the battle between Brigadier-General Thomas Ewing, Jr., with his 1500 Union soldiers based on Ft. Davidson and Major-General Sterling Price with 12,000 attacking Confederates. The historic site is now the property of the U.S. Forest Service and a part of Clark National Forest.

A short history of the Bethel colony and its trek from Missouri to Oregon in 1855 is given in an article in the *Shelbyville Shelby County Herald* of May 23. Based on letters from Keil, the leader, collected by J. Fred Burckhardt, a retired farmer of the Bethel community, the article tells some of the unusual circumstances of the journey.

HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS

Transactions of the Missouri Lodge of Research. Vol. No. V. Compiled by Ray V. Denslow, Willis J. Bray, and Ovid Bell. (? : Board of Publication, 1947, 405 pp.) This volume is devoted to biographical sketches of the 102 men who have served as Grand Masters of the Missouri Masonic Grand Lodge. A summary glance shows that the list includes one President of the United States, three Missouri governors, one lieutenant-governor, one United States cabinet member, three Congressmen, three judges of the Missouri Supreme Court, and five members of the Missouri General Assembly. Each sketch is accompanied by a list of references from which the information was obtained. Also included are the minutes of the annual meeting, 1947, a list of the members as of June 30, 1948, and an index.

Transactions of the Missouri Lodge of Research. Vol. No. VI. Compiled by Ray V. Denslow, Willis J. Bray, and Ovid Bell. (? : Board of publication, 1948. 174 pp.) Freemasonry flourished along the Santa Fe Trail in early days and lodges were formed in

Old Franklin, Boonville, Arrow Rock, Lexington, Independence, and Westport in the years 1821 to 1849. Col. John Ralls, Grand Master of the Missouri Grand Lodge, even chartered two military lodges, Nos. 86 and 87 at Independence and Santa Fe during the Mexican War and in the ensuing thirty years, eight other lodges were formed in New Mexico and eventually a Grand Lodge in 1877. The story of these lodges and interesting personalities connected with them such as "Kit" Carson is well told in this volume.

Liberty and Property. By R. V. Coleman. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1951. 606 pp.) A new nation arising along the Atlantic seaboard in the years 1664 to 1765 makes a fascinating story with overtones of planter aristocracy in the South, merchant princes in the North, and French and Spanish forces in the West. Told largely in the words of the participants as quoted from documents of the period, the volume is history at its finest.

Dunklin County Historical Society. Vol. I. Compiled by the Society. (Kennett, Mo.: Thrower Printing Co., [1951]. xviii, 513 + [44] pp.) This volume is devoted to a history of Dunklin County and is made up of some eighty-odd sketches of early institutions, towns, and families, contributed by members of the Dunklin County Historical Society and read as papers at the society's meetings. The sketches, usually written by descendants of early settlers in the county, bring in a great deal of the intimate, personal history of the area not found in the ordinary history. The society has made a valuable contribution to the history of the county by collecting this information while it was still available.

A Friendly Mission: John Candler's Letters from America, 1853-1854. (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1951. 134 pp.) Taken from a notebook containing copies of letters written by the English Quaker John Candler to his wife while on an anti-slavery mission to America with three colleagues, these letters contain telling criticisms of slavery in the twenty-six states visited as well as observations of manners and politics. Their itinerary included a trip from St. Louis to Jefferson City to interview Gov. Sterling Price in November, 1853, and their subsequent return to St. Louis and stops by boat at Ste. Genevieve and Cape Girardeau in December.

Hanging Judge. By Fred Harvey Harrington. (Caldwell, Idaho: The Caxton Printers, 1951. 204 pp.) It is quite understandable how Judge Isaac Charles Parker of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Arkansas from 1875 to 1896 acquired his nickname for in those twenty-one years on the bench at Fort Scott, the "hanging judge" sent seventy-nine persons to the gallows. After sixteen years as a successful lawyer in St. Joseph, Mo., he had accepted the judgeship at Ft. Scott and had dedicated himself to the task of bringing law and order to the Southwest frontier. Contrary to current custom, the author has "reshuffled" heroes in eulogizing Parker and in showing up such border ruffians as the Dalton boys, of near Independence, and Belle Starr, in their true colors.

A Gallery of Americans. Edited by Frank Luther Mott. (New York: The New American Library of World Literature, Inc., 1951. 224 pp.). In giving short resumés of the lives of these thirty-nine representative Americans with excerpts from their autobiographies or biographies, the editor has admirably summed up what he considers goes into the making of an American. Presidents such as Franklin D. Roosevelt, Hollywood stars such as Joan Crawford, and Missourians such as Daniel Boone and Mark Twain help in creating the composite concept which is what the author means by an American.

Charles Sumner. An Essay by Carl Schurz. Edited by Arthur Reed Hogue. (Urbana, Ill.: University of Ill. Press, 1951. 152 pp.) This essay by Carl Schurz, Missouri's United States senator and a close friend and contemporary of Sumner, is a combination of two unfinished manuscripts which were composed about 1894, twenty years after Sumner's death. Recently brought to light by the editor, these manuscripts set forth the eminent Massachusetts senator and anti-slavery leader's character and his place in history as seen by Schurz, who agreed with Sumner on many issues.

The West of Alfred Jacob Miller, 1837, with an account of the artist by Marvin C. Ross. (Norman, Okla.: University of Oklahoma Press, 1951. 200 pp.) This handsome volume is made up of 200 reproductions of the water-color paintings of Alfred Jacob Miller. The finished studio versions here reproduced were made twenty years after his trip to the Rocky Mountains in 1837 for the

Walters Art Gallery Collection in Baltimore, from rough sketches executed on the spot, and each is accompanied by notes written by Miller explaining the painting. Both because of these notes and because of the accuracy with which the artist has depicted the West, this book is a valuable addition to Americana as well as being a delight to any reader who might pick it up. It has an interesting format, fine quality paper, and an excellent index.

Life in the Far West. By George Frederick Ruxton. Edited by LeRoy R. Hafen. (Norman, Okla.: University of Oklahoma Press, 1951. 252 pp.) Appearing originally as a serial in *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine* in 1848, this fictionalized history of the West in the early 19th century was published in book form in 1849 and has been reissued a number of times since, the last time being in 1915. This edition is enhanced by the careful editing of Dr. Hafen and by the addition of a number of water colors and sketches by Alfred Jacob Miller, pioneer artist of the West.

America's New Frontier. The Mountain West. By Morris E. Garnsey. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1950. 314 pp.) The Mountain West, composed of the states of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico has been neglected for fifty years, according to the author, and it is greatly in need of a new national policy which would promote industrialization of the area. This very important book on the West examines its economy and resources and assesses government policies in regard to it.

Biography of Edward William Schauffler, M. D., 1839-1916. By Robert McEwen Schauffler, M. D. (Typed manuscript, 1947-1948. 88 pp.) This story of the Schaufflers begins in 1804 in the city of Stuttgart, Germany, as Philip Frederick Schauffler prepared to depart with his family for Russia. Thirty-five years later his grandson, the subject of this biography, was born in Vienna, came to America, fought in the Civil War, and finally settled in Kansas City as a doctor in 1868. His subsequent busy years there until his death in 1916 and episodes in the life of his large family of children is lovingly told by his son, himself a Kansas City doctor from 1898 to the present.

The Rivers of Missouri. Edited by Dan Saults. (Columbia, Mo.: M. F. A. Publishing Co., [1951]. 100 pp.) The eleven authors of the twelve different chapters of this booklet have presented the story of Missouri's two parent rivers and ten of their tributaries in an easily-read narrative form, giving the historical background of each river and including a good map at the beginning of each chapter showing the land drained by that river. A concluding chapter presents the alternative plans which are now under discussion for curbing and using the waters and the land in a coordinate program of flood control and land conservation.

J. C. Wild, Western Painter and Lithographer. By John Francis McDermott. (Reprinted from the *Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly*, April, 1951. 15 pp.) This reprint is an excellent summary of the main facts in the life of John Casper Wild and the publication of his *The Valley of the Mississippi Illustrated*, which was issued in nine monthly numbers. Since the State Historical Society of Missouri owns one of the rare collations of these monthly publications, the facts concerning it are of unusual interest.

Denny Genealogy. By Margaret Collins Denny Dixon and Elizabeth Chapman Denny Vann. 3 vols. (New York: The National Historical Society, 1944-1951). These volumes trace the descendants of four men by the name of Denny who settled in Pennsylvania in the 1700's: William and David Denny, sons of William Denny of Londonderry, Ireland, and William and Walter Denny, sons of Frederick Denny, an early settler in New Jersey. Their Ulster-Scot tradition, and their ancestry in England and Ireland are also included in this well-written narrative, replete with human interest and personal experiences. The volumes contain a number of names of Missourians.

Theodore Weld: Crusader for Freedom. By Benjamin P. Thomas. (New Brunswick, N. J.: Rutgers University Press, 1950. 307 pp.) Through the unearthing of new material the subject of this biography has been discovered to be the "greatest of the abolitionists" and more important in his influence than the better-known William Lloyd Garrison. Less radical and extreme in his views and shunning publicity, Weld, nevertheless, gave impulse to a more effective group of western abolitionists whose headquarters were

New York City, than did Garrison in New England. This well-written volume portrays Weld's warm humanity and devotion to the cause to which he dedicated his life and it also offers a more flattering reassessment of the abolitionists as a whole than has customarily been given them.

Military Life in Dakota: The Journal of Philippe Régis de Trobriand. Translated and edited by Lucile M. Kane. (St. Paul: Alvord Memorial Commission, 1951. 395 pp.) Gen. Régis de Trobriand was a distinguished Frenchman of letters both in his native country and in America where he came in 1841. Rather strange it was then to find him during the Civil War in command of a regiment of volunteers and later, in 1867, assigned as colonel to a district in the military department of Dakota, at Fort Stevenson. He made the most of his time there and left posterity a vivid account, in his journal, of his fellow officers, the Indians, and even the wild animal life of the plains. Beautifully translated in an eloquently smooth style, the volume is illustrated with twelve of de Trobriand's original sketches. Indexed.

OBITUARIES

MRS. EMILY NEWELL BLAIR: Born in Joplin, Mo., Jan. 9, 1877; died in Alexandria, Va., Aug. 3, 1951. Prominent in literary and political circles, particularly in furthering woman's suffrage, she was made president of the Womens National Democratic Club, 1928-1929. She was editor of *Missouri Women*, 1914-1915, and was the author of *Letters of a Contented Wife* and *The Creation of a Home*.

HENRY C. CHANCELLOR: Born in Mulberry, Kan., Jan. 2, 1868; died in Lamar, Mo., May 22, 1951. A member of the Missouri House of Representatives, 1907-1908, 1917-1918, 1919-1920, and 1931-1932, he had been engaged in banking, insurance, and loan business in Mindenmines until his retirement to Lamar in 1929. He formerly, 1895, published the Bicknell, Ind., *Beacon* and later the *Knox County (Mo.) Democrat*.

EDWIN JAMES CHUBBUCK: Born in Kidder, Mo., May 4, 1868; died in Mt. Eden, Calif., May 14, 1951. Editor and publisher of the *Kidder Optic* for a time, he was one of the five living members

of the Missouri Press Association who were present at the association's meeting in Eureka Springs, Ark., in 1898 when the State Historical Society of Missouri was founded. In 1905 he moved to San Francisco, Calif., where he managed his own manufacturing and jobbing business until his retirement in 1939.

ERWIN C. CONGER: Born in Oneida, Ill., 1887[?]; died in Bethany, Mo., May 27, 1951. With newspaper experience gained on the *Unionville* (Mo.) *Republican* and the Newkirk, Okla., *Republican-News-Journal*, he became owner of the *Bethany Clipper* in 1925. He was a past president of the Northwest Missouri Press Association and was a member of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

DELMAR DAIL: Born in Marceline, Mo., Oct. 1, 1895; died in Marceline, Mo., June 1, 1951. A lawyer until his retirement, he had served as city attorney of Marceline, as state legislative representative for the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and as state senator from 1933 to 1943. He was a member of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

LUDWICK GRAVES: Born in Butler, Mo., July 8, 1893; died in Kansas City, Mo., July 26, 1951. A graduate of William Jewell College and the Kansas City School of Law, he was formerly president of the Kansas City Board of Education and chairman of the Kansas City election board. He was a member of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

J. A. GRAY: Born in Ansonia, Ohio, Oct. 27, 1882; died in Jefferson City, Mo., June 7, 1951. A practicing physician at Watson, Mo. for forty-eight years and publisher of the *Atchison County Independent*, he was a graduate of Central Medical College, St. Joseph, and had done graduate work in Chicago and New York. He had been a member of the Missouri House of Representatives since his election in 1934 and an active opponent of the small loan lobby.

TYMAN W. HARPER: Born in Utica, Mo., Dec. 10, 1884; died in Fayette, Mo., July 1, 1951. A former farmer and lawyer, he served three terms in the Missouri House of Representatives,

1925-1926, 1927-1928, and 1931-1932, and was personnel director for the Missouri state penitentiary at the time of his death. He was a member of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

WILLIAM L. HOLZHAUSEN: Born in St. Louis, Mo., 1904(?); died in St. Louis, Mo., July 26, 1951. Vice-president of the Stockmann Lumber Co. and a partner in the Louise Investment Co. of St. Louis, he had been president of the Board of Police Commissioners of that city since 1949. In 1950 he was given the St. Louis Award for his efforts to enforce laws against gambling and other rackets.

A. EVAN HUGHES: Born in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 12, 1893; died in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 6, 1951. A graduate of Benton Law School, St. Louis, in 1915, he was a lawyer in that city and probate judge, 1933-1938. Active in civic affairs, he was a member of the commission which drafted the St. Louis County charter, adopted in 1950.

SADIE TREZEVANT KENT: Born in Des Arc, Ark., April 20, 1873; died in Cape Girardeau, Mo., May 17, 1951. Connected with the Southeast Missouri State College at Cape Girardeau since 1905, first as a faculty member and then as librarian, 1910-1943, she became librarian-emeritus in 1943, at which time the college library was named for her. She received a B.S. degree from Columbia University in 1931. She was president of the Missouri State Library Association, 1932-1933, and had written a high school library manual and a handbook for college libraries.

WALTER J. KNIGHT: Born in Evergreen, Ala., July 14, 1882; died in St. Louis, Mo., July 26, 1951. A widely known consulting engineer, he was responsible for the engineering in more than 500 structures, some of them public buildings in St. Louis and the University of Missouri. He was associate editor of several handbooks on engineering.

PEARL PETERS: Born in Cass Co., Ia., Feb. 1, 1877; died in Monett, Mo., June 20, 1951. Associated with her father for many years in the *Monett Times*, she became editor and publisher in 1917 upon his death and retained this position until 1939 when she retired. She was a member of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

JAMES KELLY POOL: Born in Audrain Co., Sept. 18, 1860; died in Jefferson City, Aug. 7, 1951. A newspaper man for sixty years and a former president of the Missouri Press Association, he had been publisher of the *Centralia Courier*, and editor of the *Columbia Herald Statesman*, the *Jefferson City News and Tribune*, and the *Jefferson City Capital News*. In 1940 he received an award for outstanding work in journalism from the University of Missouri School of Journalism.

DANIEL MARTON SCHOEMAKER: Born in Muscatine, Ia., Oct. 7, 1867; died in St. Louis, Mo., May 27, 1951. A graduate of the University of Chicago and Rush Medical College, he joined the faculty at St. Louis University in 1904 and remained there until his retirement in 1947. His most outstanding contribution to medical science was the development of the first set of tables in topographic anatomy, representing a complete atlas of the human body as studied in cross section.

MISSOURI HISTORY NOT FOUND IN TEXTBOOKS

AT LEAST THE HOUSES DIDN'T FLOAT AWAY AS IN 1951

From the *St. Louis Daily Livestock Reporter*, July 31, 1951. Extracts from an article by Ernest J. Neill.

... The drouth of 1901 in Missouri will long remain as one of the weather highlights in the Show-Me State... Fifty years ago today, the *Reporter* headlined its drouth report: "No Relief Is in Sight." Around North Platte, Nebr., the mercury soared over 100 degrees... This was the 36th consecutive day of temperatures exceeding 90 degrees.

All heat records fell. Crops withered to dust. Should a shower fall, the steam it created hitting the hot soil damaged crops stricken by lack of rain.

... Missouri farmers began looking to God, they began looking to northern pastures. "Tomorrow (July 21, 1901) is the day which has been set apart by the Governor of Missouri as a day for united prayers for rain..."

E. O. Armstrong, a prominent stockman of northeastern Missouri, arrived in St. Paul, Minn., with a view of arranging the shipment of trainloads of stock from this country to the grass districts of Wisconsin.

He related one instance where a farmer owning 125 head of cattle paid a neighbor fortunate enough to have a pond \$40 for watering his stock once. Other farmers were cutting down trees, that their stock could eat the leaves...

There was a note of humor in the dry area. From the Ozarks came the report that the Angora goat was thriving on the dry weather. His stock jumped several points in the market...

Missouri's loss in the dry spell was estimated... as \$100,000,000... Hay was a two-third loss, oats two-thirds, corn four-fifths, livestock \$15 million, minor crops \$2 million. Despite the fact mule prices held reasonably high... Missouri harvested a normal wheat crop that bleak year...

IT MUST HAVE BEEN GOOD MACHINERY

From the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, July 19, 1951. Extracts from "In Our Town" by Bob Goddard.

James A. Worsham, writer and lecturer [and president of the Missouri Writers Guild] of 7329 Lohmeyer Ave., Maplewood, [but who is soon to move to Calif.] has some enlightening addenda on the Missouri town of Seventy-Six... Seventy-Six is down in Perry County, on the Mississippi River. He says Seventy-Six "did not get its name because the total distance from the southernmost suburban area to the northernmost suburban area is 76 feet... It did not get its name because there are 76 hills to the mile down there. It was named by my Grandfather Wilkinson, who came to this country from England and built a steamboat named the Laurial. The

boat sank on the second trip up the river, hitting a snag where Seventy-Six is located today. Grandpa had made 76 landings from the time he launched the boat until it sank. After he had salvaged the machinery at low water and sold it he was able to buy several thousand acres of land around there (made another fortune selling cordwood to the Mississippi River steamboats). He painted a sign '76 L.D.G.' (landing) and that sign is still there."

LAST ECHOES OF THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI

From the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, July 3, 1951.

Approval of a bill abolishing the Confederate Home maintained by the state at Higginsville and providing for care of the four remaining residents—all widows of Confederate veterans—was announced today by Gov. Forrest Smith.

... The four widows will be transferred tomorrow by the State Division of Welfare to the Lenoir Memorial Home, a new, private-owned home for aged persons, near Columbia.

The state will pay the cost of care of the four women, estimated at \$600 a month, under provisions of the bill. Cost of operating the Confederate Home has varied from \$20,000 to \$25,000 a year.

Control of the property of the Confederate Home, including 362 acres of farm land, remains in the State Department of Public Health and Welfare. That department plans to utilize it to relieve overcrowding of the two Missouri state schools for mentally defective and epileptic children, at Marshall and Carrollton, when the Legislature provides funds for this purpose.

The last Confederate veteran to reside in the home, Uncle Johnny Graves, died in 1950 at the age of 108.

The home for Confederate veterans and their widows was established by Confederate Veterans about 1891 and was taken over by the state in 1897.

JUST LIKE OTHER FATHERS, THE MISSISSIPPI GETS PUSHED AROUND

From the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, July 8, 1951. Extracts from an article by Walter Kramer.

St. Louis is located on the Missouri, not the Mississippi River! . . . That wide highway of water which skirts the river front is not one, but two rivers—the Mississippi on the east side and the Missouri on the west, flowing side by side and mixing some between . . .

The results of the co-ordinated study [by the U.S. Corps of Army Engineers and the Geological Survey] show the Missouri River does not merge immediately with the Mississippi when the rivers meet. The Missouri forces the Mississippi against the Illinois shore and the two proceed southward side by side for approximately 36 miles before their waters completely mix . . .

The Mississippi, brownish in color, carries a silt load that is relatively clean. The Missouri carries a silt load that appears to be, and to all intents and purposes is, just plain old mud . . . The average sediment load passing St. Louis . . . from May, 1948, to September, 1950, is about 850,000 tons

daily. The most dirt to be washed past the city during that period on any one day was 6,000,000 tons . . . But even with all that mud in the water, the Missouri River ranks among the cleanest of the navigable streams in the nation for its biological purity . . .

"All of the samples [of silt taken] show a general decrease in concentration from the right (Missouri) bank," a geological report shows. "At St. Louis the waters of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers have not become thoroughly mixed."

It also appears that the river reaches a saturation point which the silt load does not exceed. When more silt than the river can handle is carried into the stream, some mud is deposited along the banks and becomes "accreted or added to the banks and some becomes part of sandbars."

KANSAS CITY LIVES IN ITS "TURBULENT BUT ALWAYS INTERESTING" PRESENT

From an editorial in the *Kansas City Times* of July 3, 1951.

. . . It is astonishing . . . how few of the thirty-three points of interest included in the Fourth-of-July pilgrimage [in Kansas City] sponsored by the Native Sons have been marked, and that list itself is, of necessity, incomplete.

To be sure, there are honorable exceptions. The course of the Santa Fe trail in the latter days when freight was brought above the Independence landings recently has been marked through the energy of a private citizen [Dean Wood]. And the Westport Historical Society has made a good beginning at the identification of sites in a limited area. Nevertheless, as a whole, there can hardly be a city of comparable importance in our national development which has paid so little attention to its landmarks.

. . . What have we in Greater Kansas City done, however, to remind our own children that where they live today was once the portal to the nation's western destiny or that a whole generation of explorers, trappers, traders, missionaries, gold-rushers and home-seekers looked upon the little frontier settlements of Independence, Westport and Kansas as the last outposts of civilization?

. . . The part of the American story which began in Kansas City was one of the most picturesque any country has experienced in modern times. Instead of deploring the neglect of history at the head of the great overland trails, we might do worse than permanently to mark the major points of significance in our turbulent but always interesting past.

RECIPE FOR RICKEYS

From a letter from Brent Williams of Fulton, Mo., to Floyd C. Shoemaker, secretary of the State Historical Society of Missouri, April 27, 1951.

Let's keep history accurate for posterity in connection with the doughty and illustrious Col. Joseph K. Rickey and the now world-famous drink that bears his name. The drink as invented by Col. Rickey consisted of aged sour mash bourbon, lime, and seltzer.

The Colonel is quoted as saying that "gin is a beverage fit only for field-hands and damyankees. No gentleman will drink gin." This remark is alleged to have been made at the handsome bar of the old Southern Hotel, in St. Louis, when some shirtwaist salesman from New York ordered gin rickey.

Although bar-tenders profaned the formula with various things like rye, rum, and gin the true rickey cannot be enjoyed unless it is fortified with old sour mash bourbon. You and all others, be ashamed of yourselves for using gin in connection with the name of Rickey . . .

IT PAYS TO TOOT YOUR OWN HORN

From the *Kansas City Star*, February 15, 1951. Extracts from an article, "Know Your Missouri Cities," by Nancy Jane Knoch of Cameron.

. . . In Cameron the band is something special. It has a reputation to uphold. Its history goes back more than sixty years when David K. Harper came to town. Harper had been a clarinetist in the big name band of that day, Gilmore's, which later became known as Sousa's band. He liked Cameron, but it lacked one thing—a band.

Harper set out to get one. Like a baseball scout, he sought out the local talent. When that failed to meet his needs he went to Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and other states seeking recruits. He talked musicians into coming to Cameron by offering them places in the business of the town.

Pretty soon Harper had a military band, a marching organization that won a reputation far beyond the borders of the state . . . It played for events in Washington, New Orleans, and Denver . . .

Harper, himself, played with the band fifty-nine years . . .

The modern-day Cameron band is much in demand in Northwestern Missouri. Its thirty-five members are under the direction of W. E. Tracy, a music teacher who has been a bandman twenty-five years . . .

"LINKS WITH THE PAST"

From the *Kansas City Star*, May 20, 1951. Extracts from "Random Notes," by H. J. Haskell.

. . . From Glasgow, Mo., comes a note to "Random Thoughts" from Walter Henderson, sr. We are interested not only in the note but in the letter head, "Henderson's Drug Store, Established 1841," with a list of the Hendersons. Dr. Osborne Henderson established the store in 1841. He was followed by Joseph Henderson 1873, then by Walter Henderson 1916, and in 1946 the firm became Walter Henderson, sr., and Walter Henderson, jr. An unusual procession of the family name in one store.

Mr. Henderson writes;

"Your comment on 'unusual links with the past' recalls to memory the story told me when I was a boy by my great-grandmother, Rachel Harper Donohoe, born in 1790 in Virginia, died in Missouri in 1886 aged 96, when I was 12 years old.

"She said that when she was a small girl her father came home one day and bowed his head on the table and wept. She had never seen her father weep and asked him what was the matter. He replied that he had just learned that his friend General George Washington was dead."

AND THEN HE SHOT THE PANTHER

From the *Kansas City Times*, March 26, 1951. Extracts from an article by Albert H. Hindman.

[Grant Rector, a long-time resident of St. Clair County, tells the following story about Jacob Coonce who built the first cabin (1831) in what is now St. Clair County. Coonce was born in St. Charles County, Louisiana Territory, Feb. 6, 1806.]

"It was right near here [Brush Creek] that Jake was huntin' deer one day," said Rector reflectively, "and all of a sudden he saw a big buck grazin' right under a big oak. Just as he was raisin' Old Betsey to shoot, he spied a little movement along an overhanging limb. Thar was a full grown panther, gettin' ready to spring on the deer. Now old Jake, he thought fast. He knew better than to shoot the deer, and face a panther with an unloaded gun; and he knew that if he shot the panther the deer would run away. So he just stood like a statue, let the panther spring on the deer and kill it, and then he shot the panther."

HOW WALTER WILLIAMS INFLUENCED LA PRENSA

From the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of April 23, 1951. Extracts from a letter from Persio C. Franco, Dominican journalist, to the *Washington Post*.

The present grave difficulties of *La Prensa* with Peron bring to my mind the recollection of the close relations that Dr. Walter Williams, late president of the University of Missouri, had with that great newspaper.

Nothing, I believe, illustrates it better than an excerpt from the statement issued by Ezequiel P. Paz, then director of *La Prensa*, on the death of Dr. Williams, which occurred July 29, 1935.

"The ideas and ideals maintained by Dean Williams in his teachings of the history and principles of journalism compared evenly with the ideals maintained by *La Prensa* during its 66 years of existence . . ."

Dr. Williams was the founder of the first School of Journalism established in the world; president of the First Pan-American Congress of Journalists; president of the University of Missouri. His famous "Journalist's Creed" was, as proposed by me, adopted by the First Pan-American Congress of Journalists.

Dr. Williams was perhaps the most eminent teacher of journalism the world has had, and a kind and great man whose beneficial influence in world journalism will be everlasting.

I will suggest soon to the Council of the Organization of American States that a bust of Dr. Williams be placed in the Palace of the Pan-American Union next to that of the great Puerto Rican teacher and philosopher Eugenio Maria de Hostos.

PERSIO C. FRANCO
Dominican Journalist.

TWO NATIVE MISSOURI GIRLS VISIT PARIS

From the *Kansas City Star*, June 25, 1951. Extracts from an article by Bliss Isely.

The visit of Margaret Truman to the capitals of Europe, where she has been called Princess Margaret, recalls that as long ago as 1725 a Missouri girl visited Paris . . .

The Princess of the Missouris, whom a French priest christened Marie, was taken to Paris by Capt. Etienne Venyard de Bourgmont, who for some years had been a citizen of great influence in the Missouri Valley . . . From 1706 to 1719 he traded with the Indians for furs and sold these to the French traders . . . He was given command of all Frenchmen on the Missouri river and was ordered to build a log fort at the mouth of the Grand, which he named Ft. Orleans. In 1724 Bourgmont explored the Kansas River and the Smoky Hill River . . .

It was in the following year, 1725, that Bourgmont took Marie, her father, Michigani, and seven other warriors of the Missouri tribe on a visit to Paris. They went by sailing ship from New Orleans to France. On the long ocean voyage Sergeant Dubois, who had been second in command at Fort Orleans, wooed Marie and they became engaged. Bourgmont agreed to the marriage, subject to approval by the king.

In Paris King Louis XV gave his consent . . . He commissioned Dubois with a captaincy. The ladies gave a shower for Marie. They gave her gowns of silk, rings of gold, necklaces of pearls, high-heeled shoes, silver knives and forks and plates of china . . . The organist of the finest cathedral played the wedding march . . . For the occasion she put aside the fawn-skin robe and wore a silk dress designed by the court modiste . . .

In honor of the bride and the king, [Bourgmont] staged the first Wild West show ever given in Europe. He borrowed horses from the nobles. Then he had his eight warriors strip to breech-clouts and moccasins . . . The Indians gave a demonstration of their feats of horsemanship. Since the program was given in the king's game preserve, they put on a Wild West hunt . . . The king was delighted . . . and gave [Bourgmont] a pension for life. Bourgmont wooed and wed a rich widow and remained in France.

As for Dubois, Bienville, on recommendation of the king, made him commandant at Ft. Orleans on the Missouri. He returned to America with his bride and eight warriors, where he and Marie lived happy ever after.

There was trouble, however, for the warriors. When they came home they told tall tales . . . The Indians, like later residents of the Show Me state, declared it was all stuff and nonsense and that the warriors were sinful liars . . .

SHOEMAKER DEDICATES PLAQUE

From an article in the *Kansas City Times* of May 31, 1951.

Columbia, Mo., May 30.—Missouri today has greater population and wealth than all of the thirteen colonies had at the time of the Revolution, Floyd C. Shoemaker, secretary of the State Historical Society of Missouri asserted in a Memorial day address at the Boone County courthouse here.

Speaking at the dedication of a bronze plaque erected by the Columbia chapter of the D.A.R. in memory of the twenty-five Revolutionary war veterans buried in Boone County, Shoemaker compared the historical crises encountered by those veterans with similar problems facing Missourians today.

"It seems almost beyond belief," Shoemaker said, "that in Central Missouri, a thousand miles from the Atlantic seaboard, twenty-five veterans of the American Revolutionary war should have made their homes in a country that did not have a single white inhabitant when Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown. . . .

"These twenty-five," he added, "were brave enough to help win a war against England and then were strong enough to blaze trails half way across a continent to help found a state . . ."

Revolutionary soldiers faced eight years of war and devastation at home, and lived in times of world unrest, when Europe was seething with underground discontent and boiling over with nationalistic ambition.

Like Americans today, these veterans were beset by days of high prices and inflation, when a dollar literally "wasn't worth a Continental."

. . . "I do not believe that we have forgotten how to meet foreign foe or fatal inflation," Shoemaker said. He expressed the belief that with such a heritage as an example Missourians could achieve their goals as well as did their Revolutionary forefathers.

LINGO, MISSOURI'S GHOST TOWN

From the *Macon Republican*, February 11, 1916. Submitted by Arthur Jobson of Marceline, Missouri, the son of George Jobson mentioned below.

The funeral of Thomas Jobson, of the town of Lingo, Macon County, occurred here today.

In 1873 Thomas and George Jobson, two young men who had been contractors on the Hannibal and St. Jo railroad, noted that the railroad was abandoning wood on its locomotives and getting into the market for coal. There was a wood yard for supplying locomotives at a small clearing a few miles west of New Cambria. There the Jobsons sunk some prospect holes and at 110 feet struck a thin vein of very good coal. They established a coal pit, operating the cages by steam, and put men to work. They called the place Lingo in honor of Judge Samuel Lingo, who had been a member of the county court. The Jobsons first attempted to use Welsh miners from Bevier but they did not like mining low coal on the long wall system, and so the operators had to hunt around the country until they found some Bohemian and Austrian miners in Illinois. They even had to send to Austria for

workmen. The long wall system requires the miner to work under a very low roof and to wedge down his coal instead of shooting it.

The Austrians and Bohemians were familiar with this kind of work and there were soon enough of them at Lingo to make a pretty good town. The railway put up a depot and maintained a day and night man there. There were stores, churches and many dwellings. At that time Lingo was probably the most picturesque town in Northern Missouri. The Bohemians were large, stalwart, fun-loving fellows, and their popular diversions were dancing and singing. When [these men] brought women with them, they were as full of life and vitality as the men. The Bohemian dances at Lingo frequently lasted all night. Old and young took part in them, and there was considerable drinking of light wines and beer by everybody. After the fun was over, the Bohemians would put on their pit clothes, go down into the mines and labor as effectively as if they hadn't been up all night.

The foreigners frequently held celebrations during the year to commemorate some noted event in their native land. One of the most important was the anniversary of the death of some traitor to the country. They would carry an effigy of this traitor around the streets, followed by a procession which included every person in town and when they arrived at a place prepared for the exercises the officers of the day would solemnly hang the effigy and deliver it over to the Evil One.

Lingo thrived steadily for many years, and became one of the most important coal producing camps of Missouri. Along in the 90s the Jobsons sold out to the Armour Packing company; all the buildings in the town were painted a bright yellow in conformity with the general color of the concern.

The Armours operated the mines until their men at Lingo went out on the sympathetic strike with some Armour miners at other camps and this resulted in the packing company shutting down many of its coal mines and using oil to generate steam instead. The strike was fatal to Lingo. The miners left for other fields, the merchants went out of business and a great many of the houses were moved away. The railroad sent some flats and hauled off its depot to some other point. There is only a store or two and a few dwellings at Lingo now, and the trains do not stop there except on signal.

Mr. Jobson moved to Macon, built a fine theatre and established a wagon factory. He declared that under the proper system the coal at Lingo could be worked and made profitable. There are large quantities of it yet and it is of an excellent quality. The few remaining residents are hoping for the day when some man like Mr. Jobson will come back there and reopen their mines and bring the old town back to life and activity.

THE BONNIE BRAES AND LADS OF SCOTLAND COUNTY

From the *Kansas City Times*, April 4, 1951. Extracts from "Missouri Notes" by Chester A. Bradley.

Scotland County, 110 years old this year, boasts good people and good land, says Missouri Farm Bureau News. Mrs. C. F. Moore . . . names a number of the county's famous native sons:

Samuel Patterson Lyle, head of the scientific investigation office of the Department of Agriculture.

Alexander Hogue, born in the Presbyterian manse in Memphis, now one of the noted modern painters. Some of his work may be seen in the Corcoran gallery in Washington.

John Nagel, who designed the Arlington memorial bridge across the Potomac, Rock Creek park in Washington, and who mapped the Philippines. He is still working with the government.

J. A. Daggs, recently named to the M. U. board of curators.

Leo K. Drake, winner of the national plowing contests last year.

Memphis, the county seat, is located on the Fabius river, and it is said, adds Mrs. Moore, "that if a person drinks of the water of Fabius, he will return."

IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED

From the *Kansas City Star*, June 8, 1951. Extracts from an article by Chester A. Bradley.

Next Sunday at Crowder State park near Trenton, state officials and others will pay tribute again to the memory of General Crowder, "father of the selective service." A new lake and other improvements are being dedicated on the 643-acre tract established as a memorial to him in 1938. Camp Crowder near Neosho also is named for the general who was known as America's leading soldier-diplomat at the time of his death on May 7, 1932 . . .

Crowder was born at Edinburg, near Trenton, on April 11, 1859. He attended old Grand River college in his home town . . . Soldierly appealed to him, his father having been a captain with Union troops in the Civil War. Young Crowder finished second among twenty-six youths taking examinations for entrance to the [West Point] academy and his ambition appeared lost. But a few weeks later he learned that the No. 1 candidate had declined the appointment. So Crowder went to West Point in 1877 and was graduated four years later with honor and distinction.

[Omar] Bradley, born at Clark, near Moberly, on February 12, 1893, was as determined and worked as hard for a college education as did Crowder . . . His father, a country school teacher and farmer, died when Omar was 14. His mother . . . worked as a seamstress and Omar carried newspapers and did other jobs . . . He was graduated in 1910 and immediately obtained a full time job with earning money for college as the main goal.

His Sunday school superintendent . . . one day hit upon the idea that West Point was the answer to his ambition . . . Bradley sent a letter of application directly to [his representative in Congress]. There came a reply that a candidate for appointment had been selected, but the representative would be glad to consider Bradley as an alternate, depending upon the usual examinations . . . The No. 1 candidate failed, so as alternate Bradley entered West Point on August 1, 1911, a classmate of Dwight D. Eisenhower.

. . . It was his [Crowder's] legal career that won fame and honors from many nations. This began at the University of Missouri in 1885 when he was sent there as professor of military science and tactics . . . Both the Philippines and Cuba owe much of their legal structure to Crowder . . . but it was the selec-

tive service act, something entirely new in 1917, that made Crowder's name well known to every American and amazed Europe . . .

In the first World War, General John J. Pershing led American troops to victory. Crowder devised the means for their organization. Bradley was the field general in World War II in Europe. All three were once Missouri country boys. But Bradley and Crowder might never have played the roles they did had not their "second choice" chances at going to West Point paid off as they did.

MISSOURI HISTORICAL DATA IN MAGAZINES

The American-German Review, April: "The Private Papers of Carl Schurz," by Arthur Reed Hogue.

Bulletin, Missouri Historical Society, April: "Pioneer Presses in Missouri," by Charles van Ravenswaay; "James Gaston Brown," by Lars Gaston de Sagerberg.

Concordia Historical Institute Quarterly, July: "The History of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, 1847-1865," Part I, by Roy Arthur Suelflow.

Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, June: "Harmony Mission" [Butler, Mo., chapter]; *ibid.*, July: "Poplar Bluff" [chapter].

The Filson Club History Quarterly, April: "Daniel Boone, Correspondent of the London Sun," by Joseph J. Matthews.

Holiday, August: "The Friendly Ozarks," by Phil Stong.

Journal of American Folklore, October-December: "Children's Rhymes from Missouri," by Ruth Ann Musick and Vance Randolph.

Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Spring: "Fort Massac: Since 1805," by Norman W. Caldwell.

The Journal of Southern History, May: "A Southern Family on the Missouri Frontier: Letters from Independence, 1843-1855," edited by W. Darrell Overdyke.

Midwest Folklore, April: "Folksong Hunters in Missouri," by Vance Randolph and Ruth Ann Musick.

Midwest Journal, Winter: "Civil Rights and the American Negro," by Hugh P. Williamson.

Minnesota History, Spring: "J. C. Wild and Fort Snelling," by John Francis McDermott.

The Mississippi Valley Historical Review, March: "The Mississippi Valley and American Foreign Policy, 1890-1941: an Assessment and an Appeal," by Richard W. Leopold.

Morton Spout, April: "Dan'l Boone's Salt Springs."

Museum Graphic, Spring: "More About Robidoux," by Bartlett Boder; *ibid.*, Summer: "Prince Maximilian, Father DeSmet, Manual Lisa, Knew Le Post du Serpent Noir [St. Joseph]," by Bartlett Boder; "Collecting Indian Relics," by Merrill Chilcote; "Northwest Missouri Coyote or Brush Wolf," by Roy E. Coy; "The Robidoux Family," by Bartlett Boder.

National Genealogical Society Quarterly, March: "A Belated Census of Earliest Settlers of Cape Girardeau County, Missouri," copied and compiled by Rev. Wm. J. Gammon, Montreat, N. Car.; *ibid.*, June: "A Belated Census . . ." continued.

- New Mexico Quarterly*, Summer: "Oscar E. Berninghaus," by Edmund H. Wuerpel.
- The New Yorker*, April 7: "Profiles: Mr. President" [Harry S. Truman]; *ibid.*, April 14, April 21, April 28, and May 5.
- The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly*, April: "J. C. Wild, Western Painter and Lithographer," by John Francis McDermott; *ibid.*, July: "Mark Twain's Hadleyburg," by Guy A. Cardwell.
- The Pioneer*, Spring: "The Little Town of Kansas."
- Readers Digest*, June: "Real Romance" [of Margaret Truman].
- The Swiss Record: Yearbook of the Swiss-American Historical Society*, March, 1950: "Andreas Dietsch and Helvetia, Missouri," by George Schulz-Behrend.
- Theatre Arts*, June: "Outdoor Opera" [St. Louis], by B. Bohle.
- The Westerners Brand Book*, June: "Two Original Letters from Early-Day Westerners" [letter from Allen Ward, Independence, Mo., 1840, to his father].

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PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI

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